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Fate.

Thou in the sunlight,
And I in the shade;
But, oh! by the sunlight
The shadow is made.
Thine be the gladness
And mine be the gloom,
For love, though thy triumph
Is only my doom,

In silence and shadow,
Through weal and through ill,
My fate is too love
And to follow thee still.
Unseen and unknown
Will I cling to thy heart,
For fetters have bound me
That death cannot part!

Music in the Night.

When stars pursue their solemn flight
Ott in the middle of the night
A strain of music visits me,
Hushed in a moment silvery—
Such rich and rapturous strains as make
The very soul of silence ache
With longing for the melody.

Or lovers in the distant dusk
Of summer gardens, sweet with musk,
Pouring the blissful burden out,
The breaking joy, the dying doubt;
Or revelers—all flown with wine,
And in a madness half divine,
Beating the broken tune about.

Or else the rude and rolling notes
That leave some strolling sailors' throats,
Hoarse with the salt spray, it may be,
Of many a mile of rushing sea;
Or some high-minded dreamer strays
Late through the solitary ways,
Nor heeds the listening night nor me

Or how, how whence those tones be heard,
Hearing, the slumbering soul is stirred,
As when a swiftly passing light
Startles the shadows into flight,
While one remembrance suddenly
Thrills through the melting melody—
A strain of music in the night.

Out of the darkness bursts the song,
Into the darkness moves along;
Only a chord of memory jars,
Only an old wound burns its scars,
As the wild sweetness of the strain
Smites the heart with passionate pain,
And vanishes among the stars.

—*Harriet Prescott Spofford*

A Slice of Bread and Butter.

"Dorothy—Dorothy Waldo!" cried Miss Lorinda Cross ("cross by name and cross by nature," the children—yes, and many of the grown-ups—of the neighborhood declared her), as she popped upon the huge loaf of bread which she had taken from the oven and put into the big stone crock only half an hour ago, just before she turned her straight-up-and-down back on the kitchen, to stalk to the garret after "that idle hussy, Molly"—the maid-of-all-work—"who had been twice as long as she ought to have been making the beds there."

I said the huge loaf. I should have said half the huge loaf, for only that proportion of the newly baked bread remained.

"Dor-o-thy Wal-do-o-o!" again cried Miss Cross, in an ascending scale, with an ominous tremolo on the last note.

"Yes, aunt," replied a sweet, fresh voice; and a pretty young girl came in from the garden, with a basket of cherry-red currants in her hand.

A tiny thing she was, with round, dimpled, rosy face, innocent child-like blue-gray eyes, and fair hair, some short tresses of which had escaped from the braid into which they had been bound, and were making a delightful use of their freedom by curling in the most charming manner about the low frank brow and little pink-tipped ears.

About "sweet sixteen," a stranger would have pronounced her; but Dolly, as her youthful companions, much to the disgust of her aunt Lorinda, called her, was older than that by a year and a half.

An orphan at the age of twelve, she had been left to the care of the only relative she knew, her mother's elder sister—a woman hard in speech and manners, and anything but soft in heart. This maiden lady soured irrevocably on her twenty-fourth birthday, which should have also been her wedding day; but at the very moment when she was fastening the orange blossoms in her hair, had come the news that her betrothed had eloped with the girl-friend she had chosen for her bridesmaid. Lorinda tore the bridal wreath into fragments, and scattered it to the winds; never mentioned the false pair from that hour, banished forever all the womanly grace and tenderness she had ever possessed (truth to tell, she had never possessed much), and became the hardest worker of her sex that ever worked upon a farm. In a man's boots, coat and hat, early and late, hot or cold, wet or dry, with set mouth, lowering brow and silent lips, she toiled side by side with her sturdy old father, until the day he was struck down by the pitiless sun, and died a few hours after—died just in time to be saved the pang of hearing that his youngest and favorite daughter was lying at the point of death, widowed and friendless, in a far-away city. Lorinda buried her father—if she wept for him, none saw her—promoted a man who had been long in his employment to the position she used herself to occupy, and started for her sister's bedside. When she returned to Fernville again, she brought dear little fair-haired, soft-eyed Dorothy with her, and some of her neighbors fancied that since that time she had been a shade less stern; but if she had been, it was so slight a shade that it was almost impossible to perceive it. True, she did less out-of-door work, and devoted part of the time thus saved to teaching her niece to sew and cook and churn, and other like accomplishments; but never were the lessons accompanied by an approving smile or kindly word, much less a loving kiss. Even to the gentle, winning child, Lorinda Cross remained a cold, stern woman. But Dorothy, God bless her! was so sunny in disposition that the stern ways and dark face of her aunt could not cloud her young life. And though shut out from that inflexible woman's heart, she found the doors of all other hearts open to her. The dogs, the cats, the hens, the chickens, the horses, the cows, the calves, the very geese, regarded her with adoration. The farm laborers blessed her pretty face whenever she came among them; and as for Molly—poor hard-worked Molly!—she would have kissed the ground the little feet trod upon.

What wonder, then, that Dan Howell, the young surveyor, who lived half a mile away, in the old stone cottage, and whom she had known from the very first day of her arrival in Fernvine (when he, then a tall, bright-eyed boy of fifteen, passing her aunt's gate, and seeing the sad-looking little girl, in her black dress, standing by it, silently offered her the prettiest white rabbit she had ever seen—a rabbit he had been coaxing Abner Brown for a month past to sell him, and which now he parted with, without another thought, at sight of those lovely tearful eyes and that sweet wistful face)—what wonder, I say, that he "thought of her by day, and dreamed of her by night?"

But to go back. Dorothy came smiling into the kitchen, her lips and cheeks as red as the currants she carried; but the smile faded away when she met her aunt's irate gaze.

"Did you cut this loaf, and then leave it here in this hot room to dry to a chip?" demanded Miss Cross; and then she added, emphatically, without waiting for an answer: "But of course you did. No one else would have dared to do it. And how dared you, knowing that I never allow bread to be cut in my house until it is at least a day old?"

"I am very sorry, aunt," began Dolly; "but he looked so hungry!"

"He!" screamed her aunt, regarding her with a look of horror. "You gave it away, then? And to a "he!" A tramp, I've no doubt, who will come back some night, rob the house, and murder us all."

"Please, aunt," entreated the young girl, "don't be so angry. He wasn't a tramp; indeed he wasn't; but a handsome young fellow with long golden hair—"

"A wig," snarled Miss Cross.

"And the most beautiful blue eyes," Dolly went on, "I ever saw in all my life. And he wasn't near the house. And he didn't ask for anything. Oh, do listen, aunt, while I tell you all about it. I was on my knees in the path, picking up some currants I had let fall, when I saw him, through the hole in the hedge Brownie's calf made the other day, coming slowly up the lane—"

"If you had been looking at what you were doing, you wouldn't have seen him," said her grim listener.

"He didn't see me, of course," said Dolly, "or I shouldn't have looked at him so intently. And, oh, Aunt Lorinda, it was just like looking at a picture!"

"Stuff," said Miss Cross.

"He was so handsome, and so dusty, and so shabby, poor fellow! And he sat down under the old tree, took a crust of bread out of his pocket and began to eat it as though he was very, very hungry. That went to my heart."

"Rubbish!" said her aunt.

"And I got up softly, and ran into the house and cut a slice—"

"A slice! Great grief!" interrupted Aunt Lorinda. "A piece big enough for the breakfast of a whole family."

"And I buttered it."

"You buttered it?"

"Yes, aunt; I only took the butter that was left in the dish."

"Half a pound! You go without butter for a week."

"And I ran out again, and into the lane, as fast as I could," continued Dorothy, apparently undismayed by this threat, "for fear I might lose courage; and stopping suddenly before him, I put the bread in his hand, and said, "I am so sorry for you!" and turned to run away, when he seized my hand, and kissed it!" (Miss Lorinda Cross became rigid as marble), "and said, 'These are the first kind words I've heard since I came to this beastly country. Tell me your name little one.' 'Dorothy Waldo,' said I. 'Dorothy Waldo,' he repeated; 'I shall never forget it;' and he raised his hat and went away. Dear aunt, had you been in my place, would you not have done as I did?"

"I?" cried Aunt Lorinda—"I carry meals to strange men on the public highway? I let a foreigner who called my country 'a beastly country' kiss my hand? No, indeed; he never would have kissed my hand."

"Perhaps not," said Dolly, with a momentary twinkle in her eyes; and then she added, pleadingly, "But don't be angry any longer, aunt. I'll make another loaf of bread right away."

"But that won't bring back what you've wasted," said her inflexible relative. "A pretty wife you'd be for a man who hasn't a dollar to call his own, giving away bread by the loaf and butter by the pound" (Miss Cross had retained at least one womanly trait—a slight tendency to exaggeration) "to all the currant-and tramps who happen to come along."

"Oh, aunt!" exclaimed her niece; "he looked like a prince."

"A prince!"—with a sort of scorn. "Your head is turned by that trashy poetry you read. A prince! A likely story—in shabby clothes, and nibbling a crust! A disguised burglar, in my opinion. But burglar or no burglar," she continued, it must be confessed with some irrelevancy, "you shall never marry a man who hasn't a dollar to call his own, with my consent, and if ever you marry without my consent, you make a liar of your mother in her grave."

"Aunt, I have told you again and again," said Dorothy, firmly but gently, "that I never would. I have not forgotten my mother's last commands."

"Then don't be encouraging that Daniel Howell to meet you every tack and turn; and if you must have some one to walk home from church with you—I'm sure, go and come myself, thank heaven!—there's Abner Brown, and he has a thousand dollars in the bank."

"But, aunt, I've known Dan so long, and he is away so much, that when he is at home I feel as though— I mean, I wouldn't like to hurt his feelings."

"Bah!" retorted the grim maiden. "Men have no feelings. And as for knowing him a long time, I think you've known him quite long enough."

"But if he had the thousand dollars, instead of Abner Brown?" questioned Dolly, with more spirit than she had yet shown.

"That would be in his favor, certainly. But he hasn't, and never will have, with that old father and mother depending upon him. A thousand dollars, indeed! Where would he get it? Sooner you forget Daniel Howell, and the sooner Daniel Howell puts you out of his head, the better."

"There's no need for you to talk so loud, aunt," said the little girl, indignantly; and then, startled by the look of malicious triumph on her aunt's face, Dorothy looked around, just in time to receive a farewell bow from Daniel Howell as he turned from the door.

"He heard me," said Miss Cross.

"I'm glad he did; 'twill save trouble."

"Oh, Aunt Lorinda, how can you be so cruel?" said poor Dolly, bursting in to tears.

* * * * * * *

A year and a half passed away, during which, owing to his frequent absences and Miss Lorinda's watchful care, Dolly and her lover had met but three or four times. "It's hard," said the young man, on the last of these occasions, "to know that I cannot ask your consent for your hand because I have not a thousand dollars of my own, when I know that there is plenty of room and love and everything for you at the old stone cottage. Oh, Dolly, if you would but brave her anger, how gladly I'd make you my wife this moment!"

"Dan," interrupted the girl, with dewy eyes, "it isn't her anger—though I feel that it would be most ungrateful in me to provoke it—but the promise my mother made for me on her deathbed. And if it had not been for that promise, Dan, you must remember, I should have been the inmate of an orphan asylum, and we would never have met." Adding, the sunshine coming back again, "Dolly need see how much worse things could have been?"

"You are right, my darling, as you always are," said Dan; "but think—it may be years before I have 'the bond.'"

"I can wait, Dan. Yes"—with a mischievous little laugh—"I can wait until I am as old as Aunt Lorinda."

"God forbid, love!" he said, catching her in his arms and kissing her sweet lips. "And now good-bye; I am going away again to-morrow, to be gone I cannot tell you how long. Oh, Dolly, heaven speed the time when a little wife shall be waiting with the old father and mother at the stone cottage to welcome me home!"

She raised herself on tiptoe, clasped his face between her two tiny hands, gazed into his eyes with a wealth of tenderness in her own, and said: "Who knows? Good fortune may at this very moment be on its way to us."

And the very next day, January 3, 1880, as Dorothy, with a crimson shawl thrown over her head, was out in the garden scattering crumbs on the snow for the sparrows, she heard the jingle of sleigh-bells, and Farmer Beers came down the lane with a sled-load of wood. "Mornin', Miss Dorothy," he called, as he reined up at the back gate. "Here's a letter for you. They thought it might be important, at the office, and so, knowin' how keerful I be, and that I was comin' this way, they asked me to fetch it to you." And the old man tossed the letter over the hedge, into the girl's outstretched hands and drove off.

"A letter for me!" said Dolly, in tones of the greatest amazement. "Why, I never received a letter before in all my life!" Then she turned it about, and inspected it curiously. The envelope was a common large yellow one, and bore the printed address of a law firm in an adjoining city, as well as her own address, written in a plain legal hand. "Who can it be from?" wondered Dolly; and then opened it, to find her question but partially answered. A sheet of blue paper and a smaller envelope were inclosed. A paper contained, in the same hand which had addressed the letter, these lines:

"MISS DOROTHY WALDO:

"*Dear Madam*—We send you the accompanying check in compliance with orders received to that effect from a client in Europe whose interests in this country we represent. Please acknowledge receipt.

"Your obedient servants,
'FIND & PROVE.

"January 1, 1880."

Dolly's lovely eyes opened to their widest extent. "A check!" she exclaimed, and with trembling fingers tore open the second envelope, which was also addressed to her, but in a different, more elegant hand; and sure enough there was a check—a check for a thousand dollars, payable to the order of Miss Dorothy Waldo. And on a slip of paper which had kept it company were these words: "In payment for a slice—a very large slice—of bread and butter," And that's all the young girl ever knew about it.

For one moment she stood dazed with joy and astonishment. The next she thought of Dan. Perhaps he had not started yet. How could she get to him through the deep snow? Sleigh-bells again. Farmer Beers coming back without the wood. She ran out into the lane. "Oh, do take me with you!" she cried, to the great surprise of the honest old fellow. "I must see Dan—Mr. Howell, I mean. I must see him as soon as possible."

"Jump right in, my dear," said the old man, "and I'll have you at the cottage in a jiffy."

Away they went, the gray mare making excellent time—for her; and as they neared the house, Dolly caught sight of Dan just leaving it.

"Dan! Dan!" she called, her clear young voice ringing on the clear air, and madly waved her crimson shawl.

Dan turned, saw the bright flag and her sweet face below it, and came bounding over the snow in time to receive her in his arms as she jumped from the sled.

"You couldn't—no, not if you guessed for ever," she said, half crying and half laughing—"you couldn't guess what brought me here this morning."

"Whatever it was, heaven bless it a thousand times!" said her lover.

"It is—leap-year, you know, Dan."

"Yes, now I think of it, it is. But it can't be possible you have come here to propose to me?"

"Very possible indeed," answered Dolly, slowly and deliberately. "Mr. Daniel Howell, will you marry me?"

"Mr. Daniel Howell's" only reply was to fold her in so close an embrace that, being the tiniest of maidens, she almost disappeared from view.

"And has Miss Cross—" he began, when the pretty blushing face, all dimpled with smiles, was again raised to his own.

"No, she has not," interrupted Dolly. "She knows nothing about it. But it's all right, Dan," carefully tucking something with her dainty left hand—Dan held the right—into the breast pocket of his overcoat. "You may come and see Aunt Lorinda as soon as you choose. You didn't know it, Dan dear, but you've got a thousand dollars."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Tremendous Spider Story.

A correspondent writes from Plain view, Ill., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: The following facts transpired on the farm of an honest old farmer, about two miles from the town of Plainview. Last Monday morning on entering his barn the farmer found, to his great surprise, his pet bulldog and old cat and her kittens suspended from the cross-beams in his barn. On examination he found them to be suspended there by a cord about the size of common wrapping cord, the fiber of which much resembled silk, but proved, however, to be a spider's web. At first he thought the kittens, which were on the hay just above the beams, had accidently dropped into the web, and the old cat, following the instinct of her maternal nature, endeavoring to rescue them had herself become entangled. As to the situation of the bulldog, he thought he had been trying to get at the cat while in her trouble, and had himself to succumb to the same fate as the cats, but he afterward came to the conclusion that they had been picked up by the spiders as they were about seeking whom they might devour.

The farmer went out to call in some of his neighbors to witness the marvelous scene, but imagine his surprise when, on his return, he found a sucking colt ascending to the web, having been encircled by two different fibers, one just before his hind, and the other just behind his fore legs, it was being drawn up by the spiders. When the colt had been drawn up five or six feet, a spider, apparently well versed in physiology, came down one of the fibers and began boring for the spinal cord, just between the atlas and the axis, as I have seen small ones do with flies, but the farmer was unwilling to sacrifice the colt for the benefit of scientific investigation, and so he was rescued.

The spiders were then taken from the dove-cote, of which they had taken possession, and killed. One measured three and one-half inches in length, and weighed one half a pound. They are of a dark brown color, with a light stripe down their backs, strong, active and ferocious. Several men of good repute in this section are willing to testify to the above facts.

A Queen as a Circus Rider.

The ex-King and Queen of Naples live at the Hotel Vouilliemont, in Paris, in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, a life of perfect seclusion. The king cares only for two things—first, his crown, which he still fondly hopes to regain, and secondly, his consort, whom he worships and whose every whim and caprice he humors and obeys. He himself cares little or nothing about horses, but as the queen, like her sister, the Empress of Austria, adores horseflesh, his majesty is ever ready to give any price for the best cattle. The life of these royal exiles is tedious and monotonous enough. The king spends his days, when he is not with the queen, reading or dictating to his secretaries, fondly imagining that he is really the head of a party, and that the few Italian noblemen who gather round him care more for the success of his cause than for the pecuniary assistance he may afford them. His majesty will sometimes dictate or write far into the night, walking up and down the room in a feverish state of excitement, and at length, when rosy-fingered dawn begins to spread her palms in the sky, going to bed to dream of a triumphant return to the throne of his father Bomba. The queen has nothing to occupy her time but her toilet and her horses. She will have her hair dressed four times a day to kill time, and keeps five maids, although she does not receive and goes nowhere save to her sister's, the Duchess d'Alencon. Her great pleasure, however, is riding, and she is even a finer horsewoman than the Empress of Austria. During the bad weather her majesty went every day to the circus or hippodrome, and latterly has actually been taking lessons how to do circus tricks on horseback, a servant throwing balls to her, which she catches, going at a gallop and leaning back so that her head almost touches the horse's tail. The poor king stands by admiring and ever at hand to see that his beloved consort, whom he worships as a goddess, meets with no harm.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 138 Protestant churches in Italy.

Nine new Presbyterian churches were opened last year in Manitoba.

Much attention is given in Paris to religious meetings for children.

Kansas has a church which cost ten dollars. It has walls and roof of sod.

Several converted Mormons have joined a Christian church in Salt Lake City.

The Presbyterians of Prussia have elected as their moderator a lay elder—Count Arnim Boitzenburg.

There are fourteen hundred millions of people in the world, and a thousand millions have not yet been touched by Christianity.

The Methodists are the strongest Protestant denomination in Nebraska, having a membership of 8,039; the Baptists come next with 5,000; Lutherans, 4,000; Presbyterian, 3,573; Episcopal, 3,340; Congregational, 3,000; Christian, 3,530. The Catholic population is over 10,000.

The increase of Roman Catholic population in the United States in the last twenty years has been about 3,800,000; that of priests has been 3,754; that of churches and chapels 4,022. The number of communicants in that church in the United States is reported at 6,500,000.

Bishop Stevens, of the Reformed Episcopal church, reports that the movement is spreading among the negroes of South Carolina. There are now 1,200 communicants in seventeen congregations. There are also six missionaries. The bishop has just ordained three deacons.

In the Congregational house at Boston there are 20,000 volumes and 100,000 manuscripts pertaining to the history and theology of Congregationalism. It perhaps is not generally known that this buildings stands on the spot where the first stone house in Boston was built 217 years ago.

Among the statistics of work accomplished by foreign missions during the past century are these: Converts from heathenism, 1,500,000; languages into which the Bible has been translated, 226; copies of the Bible circulated, 148,000,000; barbarous languages endowed with a grammar and literature, 70.

Grave Robbing.

The recent robberies of the grave have brought up some curious anecdotes of the state of affairs which existed about fifty years ago, when body-snatching was a regular trade. So skillful were the robbers, that they required but fifteen minutes to draw a body from the grave. No trace was left of their work.

One of these men, Burke, being in church one day, heard that passage of Scripture read which describes how Israel killed the king by smothering him with a wet cloth. This method struck Burke as sure and safe from detection, and he committed many murders for the sake of the profit he reaped from the sale of the dead bodies. The devil can be found even behind a text of Scripture by those who want to find him.

When Burke's murders were discovered, the English public were seized with a panic. One of the oldest manifestations of this craze was the queer devices of dying persons to protect their bodies from the resurrectionists. In Buckinghamshire, a Major Buckhouse, an old East Indian officer, was buried by his own orders in front of his own house, on a solid pyramid of brick, ten feet square at the base, in which he was placed upright, a drawn sword in his hand.

A baronet of Yorkshire was buried at night ten feet deep in a level potato field, the ground being plowed up at once to remove all chance of discovery. Another country gentleman's coffin was swung to the branches of an oak tree in front of his hall door. Another was covered with twenty tons of stone, and still another cased in lead and hung to a beam of his own barn.

The terror extended even to this country, and precautions against grave robbery were more common fifty years ago than now, when there is more danger.

There is yet standing near one of the iron furnaces in Kentucky a square brick building, in the upper room of which the body of a former owner, by his own request, remained for twenty years unburied, the lower apartment being furnished and occupied by his wife and children as an arbor.

A Land Flowing with Milk and Honey.

A traveling correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Bermuda, says: When you walk abroad, you never hear the babbling of a brook; there is not a running brook in all the Bermudas, and at twilight you may listen in vain to hear the croaking of frogs, for there are neither frogs nor toads here. You may penetrate the thickest undergrowth of brakes and bushes without fear of disturbing some snake in his lair; for since creation's dawn no serpent has ever yet found its way into this earthly paradise. So very quiet is it that the report of the guns at the dockyard, which announced the departure of the Bacchante, fell pleasantly on our ears. But while upon this subject, candor compels the confession that there is here a species of tailless cats, forlorn looking in the extreme, that can discourse quite as melodiously of nights as any of their Northern kindred who rejoice in the possession of caudal appendages; and yesterday the occupants of the house sometimes hear a watch dog that must be baying at the moon, since thieves and tramps are unknown in these happy isles.

There is very little poverty in Bermuda—no abject poverty, as indeed how should there be in a land where the soil is so fertile as to yield easily three crops annually? It is hard for one reared in New England to imagine a vegetable garden that will yield something for the table every day in the year, but such are the gardens here. The chief products raised for exportation are onions, potatoes, tomatoes and arrowroot. Our table has been well supplied, however, with other fresh and delicious vegetables—sweet potatoes of pale color, but very fine flavor, beets sweet and tender, green peas large and luscious, crisp cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce. The poor Bermudian has an inexhaustible fish pond in the blue Atlantic, and his home, wherever it may be, cannot be a long walk from the shore, since the island is so narrow and indented that it is scarcely possible to find a locality that would be more than a mile from the ocean.

In One Lifetime.

Some one has recently written: I am not an old man; yet in material things I have seen the creation of a new world. I am contemporary with the railroad, the telegraph, the steamship, the photograph, the sewing machine, the steam plow, the friction match, gaslight, chloroform, nitro-glycerine, the monitor, the caloric engine, the California gold discoveries, the still wet discoveries, gutta percha, canned fruits, the electric light, the telephone, etc. These are some of the footprints of material progress of the present generation. Do you think the moral world will remain the same as before? That society will remain unaffected by these changes? If you do, let me call your attention to the fact that the same generation has seen the abolition of slavery on a grand scale, the ascendancy of republican America, the opening of China and Japan, the institution of world's fairs, and the agitation for the freedom of women. And the march is steadily on, with accelerating motion. What is its meaning? Where will it end?

Emigrants' Costumes.

One thing that strikes the observer contemplating the emigrants as they arrive, says a New York paper, is the fondness for vivid colors evinced by the people of the old world. The national costumes that formerly gave such a picturesque appearance to the emigrants, and marked each people distinctively, are disappearing. From Germany, Holland, England, Sweden and Ireland come now about the same general style of garments, varied simply in cut and color, all bearing a close resemblance to the general fashion of raiment worn here. Yet, occasionally, one still encounters groups from countries more remote or further in the rear of universal progress toward assimilation who are well worthy of attention and remark. A party of Icelandic men, six in number, arrived here not long ago, whose garb would have been a prize for a side show. Their pantaloons of dark gray frieze extended up to their armpits. Their vests and coats just met the upper edge of the pantaloons, and from each coat dangled between the shoulders of its wearer a pair of the funniest, most ridiculous and diminutive tails it is possible to imagine. Big silver buttons that had been bequeathed from father to son for many generations studded the garments. The handsomest men's costumes worn by any emigrants are those worn by the Tyrolese, consisting of long stockings, velvet knee-breeches, embroidered vests, short cloaks, cone-shaped hats adorned with feathers, etc. It is a dress that has been familiarized throughout the country by the many bands of Tyrolean singers who have "yodel-ed" all over the land, and one which, by its beauty, deserves to be retained. The women from the same country have brightly-striped petticoats, sometimes with strips of gold or silver lace that make a very bright and pleasing show. Almost always both men and women have finely developed, handsome forms, which their costume displays to the best advantage. Their faces are generally very good—the women often very pretty—and of all emigrants they are among the cleanest and neatest.

The gayest-plumaged emigrant birds are the Finlanders. They wear mostly homespun materials, but gaudy with bright colors. Generally they come in colonies of forty or fifty persons, and when such a band arrives they seem to brighten all their surroundings. The women's dresses are like very fancy bathing suits of red, white and blue—no half tints or shades, but strong, pronounced colors—and their headgear consists of snowy white frilled mob caps. The dominant color which distinguishes them is shown even in the dress of the men, who wear coat bindings of brilliant contrasting tints. On their heads the men wear colored caps of knitted wool like the fishermen of Brittany. Finland babies are brought here slung conveniently in leathern bags on their mothers' backs, in just the same fashion that an Indian squaw carries her pappoose. They seem to be a serious, sedate sort of babies, weighted down by the depression that must assail a baby's mind when it finds itself slung about like a package in that extraordinary way. The last colony of Finlanders that came here, only a few weeks ago, all seemed well-to-do, and brought with them from their home a sufficient quantity of dried meat, dried fish and other edibles to last them until they reached their destination in Minnesota.

"Snowing" in Arkansas.

Billy Arlington, the lecturer, now in this State, has had considerable trouble with the mayors of small towns. Arlington's opinion is that he should not be compelled to pay heavily for a light privilege, but the mayors think that he should. Several days ago he visited a town whose entire population could be grouped into a photographer's tent, and when he called upon the mayor to settle the matter of license he found that gentleman disposed to charge him as heavily as though he had come there to take away all the money in the town.

"What sort of a show have you got?" asked the mayor.

"It's no show. It's a lecture."

"Is it trained?"

"It's a speech."

"Ah, I thought it was a sort of educated hog. What sort of a speech?"

"It's not altogether a speech. It is interspersed with entertainment."

"Our law says a large right and left for that sort of things. Entertainment, let's see. Got a lot of these here paper lanterns, haven't you?"

"No; nothing of that kind."

"Don't stand on your head, I reckon?"

"No."

"Do you ring bells?"

"No."

"One of these here dumb shows, ain't it?"

"No; I tell you it's a humorous lecture."

"Sort of a patent medicine arrangement?"

"No medicine."

"Do you sharpen knives?"

"Nothing of that kind."

"I reckon then you sell some sort of ointment. A feller came along here some time ago; got us all in a house and wanted to sell us rheumatiz medicine."

"If Henry Ward Beecher were to come here you wouldn't charge him, would you?"

"You bet we would, and we'd put it on him an inch thick. Well, give me $10 and you may sell your rat pizen or make your speech."

The money was paid, and at night, just before the lecture began, an officer approached Arlington and said:

"Say, Cap, you can't beat an enlightened community this way. Pay your license or I'll hop you over to jail."

"I paid $10 for the privilege of lecturing, sir."

"Who got the money?"

"The mayor."

"Why, the mayor's gone fishing. Did you pay it to that chap you were talking to this afternoon—that red nose feller?"

"Yes."

"Well he's got no more to do with running this town than you have. Give me $25 or I'll jump you to jail."

Counting a deal man and a hotel keeper, who had come in free, the sale of seats amounted to $4.60. The money was paid, and in the future the man who sticks up Billy Arlington's name in that town will be sued for forgery.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

The "Great Hurricane."

The most terrible wind storms do not occur in this latitude. What is known as the great hurricane started from Barbadoes October 10, 1780, engulfed an English fleet anchored before St. Lucia, ravaged that island, where six thousand lives were lost, traveled to Martinique, where it sunk a French fleet of forty ships, carrying four thousand soldiers, devastated St. Domingo, St. Vincent, St. Eustache and Porto Rico, and sunk many vessels sailing in the track of the cyclone. Nine thousand persons perished at Martinique and a thousand at St. Pierre. At Port Royal 1,400 houses were blown down, and 1,600 sick and wounded were buried beneath the walls of the hospital. Great as has been the suffering and loss of life from tornadoes in this country, they cannot be compared to this truly great hurricane of a century ago.

A minister in one of his visits met a boy and asked him what o'clock it was. "About twelve, sir," was the reply. "Well," remarked the minister, "I thought it was more." "It's never any more here," said the boy: "when it gets to be twelve it just begins at one again."

Lies go by telegraph; the truth comes in by mail three hours late.—*Picayune.*

STEALING FROM THE COINAGE.

Frauds in Gold and Silver Pieces—Many Silver Coins in Circulation with Holes Punched in Them—Devices of Swindlers and Counterfeiters.

Secretary Sherman some time ago drew attention to the large amount of defaced coins in circulation, and the subject was practically brought to the notice of a *Tribune* reporter recently. He tendered a bill to the cashier at the Sinclair house and received in change a silver dollar, half-dollar and quarter. Each one of these had a hole punched through it, the one in the silver dollar being large enough to allow the reporter's pencil to be passed through. Now the occasional appearance of any of the smaller gold coins with a hole through them excites no suspicion, as they are frequently used on bangles and watch chains, but few people ever think of making ornaments out of such coins as dimes and quarters, or the ponderous silver pieces of larger value. And if these were used for such a purpose it would not account for the loss of from ten to fifteen per cent. of the metal in the shape of an unsightly hole. When people want to make an ornament of the coin, a jeweler drills in it a hole just large enough to attach a thin wire ring to it. In each of the three coins alluded to nearly one-tenth of the metal was missing, and the holes had not been neatly bored, but punched out.

"Of course it has been punched out," observed the cashier. "There is no doubt somebody buys them up for that purpose, and makes quite a good thing out of it. It's a regular nuisance."

"Has it increased of late?"

"To the best of my belief it is increasing every day. I receive at this desk from seventy-five to 100 per diem, and there must be more taken at the other cashiers' desks, because the payments made there are in larger amounts, as a rule. I have pieces offered with the entire center punched out, and which, like the Japanese coins made to thread on a string, were more of a ring than a coin. Of course, if a good customer offers them we cannot very well refuse them, but they are of no use to us except for change. We get rid of most of them in that way, and the rest we sell to brokers at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent., as the banks refuse them."

The reporter after ward made inquiries at various places where silver coins were received largely. At Daniell's and several other stores on Broadway, and at various restaurants and bar-rooms, the same story was told of the inconvenience arising from this wholesale mutilation of coin. The cashier at Nick & Boninger's said: "If the *Tribune* could draw attention to the matter in such a way as to induce people to stop taking these coins the whole commercial community would be grateful. I don't know how much we receive here, but it is a good deal. We used to endeavor to pass them out again, but now we don't take that trouble. We simply separate it, from the silver we send to the bank, and sell it to a broker at a discount. It has largely increased lately, and somebody must be making a profit out of it. If everybody could be induced to refuse it the thing would quickly stop."

The cashier of the restaurant in the *Tribune* building said: "I have a good deal of it, but I manage to pay it out to the soda water man, or the butcher or those people. I offer it in change, too, and if a gentleman refuses it I immediately give him one without a hole in. Yes, there are so many of these punched coins in circulation now that people are getting down on it, and they won't have it if they can avoid it."

W. H. Swasey, of Sweeney Brothers, Nassau street, who do an extensive business as coin brokers, said: "There is certainly a large amount of coin now in circulation which is mutilated in this way, and it is very likely that persons are punching the coins for profit, but there is another reason to account for the recent increase. The government is drawing silver coin from circulation, and all the coins it receives are mutilated; therefore, from a scarcity of silver coins these mutilated ones are generally accepted."

"Here, you see, a customer sends us $3,000 of silver, and out of that $67 is mutilated. That is about the way it runs. The percentage was not formerly so great as that by any means. We receive this mutilated coinage at a depreciation, and there are one or two lives known to us now we are able to sell it. They are the only men who will buy it. If we had to melt it down it would not pay more than seventy-five cents on the dollar."

"Are the gold coins much tampered with?"

"Not in the way you mean. Nobody would receive a gold coin with a hole in it unless at a depreciation, and this stops the practice. But there is a skillfully filled twenty-dollar piece now in circulation. We get them occasionally. Except that they are a little thicker than the ordinary pieces no one would recognize them as counterfeit. Some of the five-dollar gold coins have been filled, too, but in a different way, and these will not ring."

"Is there much 'sweating' of gold going on now?"

"No; very little. I have been getting gold coin from the bank, and it is all new, this year's coinage. The old gold has been withdrawn from the market, and it is depreciated in value two per cent. The trouble we have is with bills, in which there is a great scarcity. People will not have coin to any amount; it is so inconvenient to carry about. I may say that there are not so many filled gold coins as six months ago. Out of a bag of $1,000 we would turn out a dozen or so; but I think the fellows doing this kind of business have been pretty much scared out of it."

J. F. Tandy, the coinage expert at the sub-treasury, whose duty is to scrutinize all coin the government receives, gives some interesting information in regard to coinage frauds in general, but as to the method of stealing a portion by punching a hole in it he had little to say. "I have no doubt it is done to a large extent," he said, "but I get none of it here. They know that the government will not receive it. Now here is a package from Messrs. Colgate of $9,000; $3,000 of that was in silver, and $10 of it was mutilated and has to be returned. But not a single one of these pieces had a hole punched in it. The one difficulty we have with the silver coinage is that it has no fixed weight, as in other countries. The gold coins have, however. A new double-eagle, for instance, weighs 516 grains, and the minimum weight at which they are received is one-half of one per cent. less. All gold coins are received at the same much under their standard weight. Now some of the new gold coins have been brought down to just this minimum artificially, as one might say. The difference between the legal and standard weight is to allow the legitimate wear, and these swindlers bring down the new coins to this attrition. They shake them up in a buckskin bag or in sand, and wear them down in that way. Then they burn the bag and so get the gold that has been rubbed off the coins. Another way they have with $5 pieces is to bore holes from the edge into the coin, and after taking out the gold they insert copper wire. They make up the weight accurately in this way, but the coins will not ring. But this is no great detriment, for many are turned out of the mint that will not ring because they are flawed."

"Now here is a coin," said Mr. Tandy, producing a $10 gold piece, "that would deceive anybody. There is quite a number of these about. The mode of operation is to take one face of the coin off, then, with a brace and center-bit, to bore out the gold until only a mere shell is left. It is then filled with platinum, and the other face being added, is remilled at the edges. Then it takes a first-class expert to recognize it."

"But is not platinum too dear for such a purpose?"

"Nothing else would make up the weight. They gain by this about $16 out of a $20 piece. It is a first-class piece of work, and I could pass them anywhere."—*New York Tribune.*

Killing Four Panthers in Two Hours.

Panthers must be quite abundant in Oregon, judging from the following story, which we find in the *Butler Creek Enterprise*, of that State. A few days ago Mr. Haugh, who lives near Scott's mills, started for Beaver lake to get some cedar timber. He had along a large-bored rifle, a little rat-terrier and a rather large dog of part Newfoundland breed. After leaving the main road and getting on an almost blind road he saw a panther cross the road ahead of him. He stopped the team, tied them to a small tree and followed the dogs, who succeeded in treeing the panther in a very short time. It was on a large oak tree, about thirty feet from the ground, and growling savagely. Mr. Haugh fell back a short distance, in order to get a rest shot, fired and his game fell dead to the ground, having made a final leap which brought him about fifteen or twenty feet from the tree. On going back to the wagon the children pointed out another panther, back on the road over which they had passed. On approaching it to get a shot it darted into the brush, followed by the two dogs, who succeeded in treeing it at one without any difficulty. On following the dogs Mr. Haugh found it on the large limb of a fir tree about twenty-five or thirty feet from the ground. Getting a rest on the side of a tree some distance away, he shot this one. At the crack of the gun the panther jumped from the tree and was followed by the dogs. On following them it was found dead about 100 yards from where it was shot. On approaching the ranch where Mr. S. Huelet once embarked in the cattle business he found that the little dog had succeeded in treeing a panther about two-thirds grown. This one was shot dead. Before Mr. Haugh had time to load he heard the big dog barking at something about 300 yards off down the hillside. On going to where it was he saw the biggest panther he ever saw—a very large female. She was growling and snapping her teeth at the dogs so much that she formed the most savage picture he had ever seen. It was difficult to get a good shot, but on firing she came down and the limb on which she was with her. As she ran off the dogs followed her, and on coming up with them he saw her on a stump about twenty-five feet from the ground. Mr. Haugh shot again, but as no vital part was struck it only succeeded in making her growl and lash her tail fiercer than ever. On looking for a bullet Mr. Haugh found that he had only half a bullet left, with which he had to make a successful shot or lose his game. His patching was all gone as well, so tearing off part of the lining of his coat, he put it round the bullet and rammed it home. Taking careful aim he fired. This time he saw the huge beast tumble to the ground, to be seized by the dogs. She seized the big dog by the scalp with one paw, and had succeeded in tearing the scalp nearly off when death put an end to her struggles. The last one, on being measured, was over nine feet long from tip to tip. All the panthers were full grown, except one, which was only about

The Centre Reporter.

JOHN KURTZ ..... EDITOR

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 3, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

If it were not for the pardoning power one half of the officials under Grant in the revenue service would to-day be in the penitentiary still—Grant's pardon made them free after a few days behind the iron bars for stealing millions of the revenues.

In our state the republican leaders Kemble & Co., would be in the penitentiary yet for the crime of bribery, had not Hoyt pardoned the convicted leaders The democrats have no such a record against them.

The New York *Herald* has interviewed Hugh [McLaughlin, the leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, and learns from that gentleman that the New York delegation to the Cincinnati convention will support Gov. Tilden for president if he shall be a candidate, but that Gov. Tilden cannot transfer the delegation to another candidate. Mr. McLaughlin said that in the event of Tilden's withdrawal his friends in New York would divide between Payne of Ohio and English of Connecticut; that Mayor Cooper, ex-Mayor Wickham and Coporation Counsel Whitney would espouse the cause of Payne while ex-Congressman John Fox and others would support English. Some other dark horses will no doubt prick their ears in amazement when they hear of this state of things in the New York delegation.

In the course of the spicy debate in the senate on Tuesday on the bill regulating the appointment of federal election supervisors, Senator Conkling took occasion to say:

"This bill and its kindred measures bear the imprimatur of the honorable senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wallace), whose unresting brain is the loom on which are woven so many of the devices of the democratic party. He is still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm. He never hunts anything with a brass ban'l. The extra session and its management was never inspired by him. If it had been there might not have been more light, but there would have been a great deal less noise. It would not have reverberated nearly so far. It would have been so managed as not to alarm nearly so many of the people of the country as were alarmed by that revolutionary and extraordinary proceeding. But these measures mean business."

Senator Conkling is entirely correct. The democratic bills originated by the senate for the modification of the federal election laws are chiefly the work of Senator Wallace and they do "mean business." If the house of representatives does its duty the business will be done, says the *Patriot*.

All our first class colleges seem to have changed from educational institutions to training schools for boat racing, and the best hand at paddling a canoe has the highest honors and sheds lustre upon his Alma Mater. While many of our college students can paddle a canoe to the fancy of fops and silly ladies, in the water, when out of the water they prove unfit to paddle a canoe in business or in the professions with success. It has got so now in some of our once noted institutions of learning that no matter how big a blockhead one is turned out in science, literature and the classics, if he can only row a boat as to beat some other fellow from some other college, then his education is deemed finished, and a whole course is taken up to train for that kind of empty honors. We have always deemed the columns of the REPORTER too valuable to chronicle such feats.

The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, republican telegraphs this resume of the situation there:

First—Grant is a candidate for President.

Second—He is in the hands of his so-called friends, and will stick.

Third—That his nomination at Chicago will be secured by the same cast-iron methods employed at Springfield.

Fourth—That the honest Republicans and the honest newspapers who are opposing Grant have deceived themselves and others by trying to believe that the Republican party has not fallen into the hands of political machines who are powerful enough to compel a nomination contrary to the views of three-fourths of the rank and file of the party.

Fifth—That the Blaine men are as noble a band of blowers as ever kicked up a fight and then ran.

The Patriot says on the final ballot in the republican national convention four years ago the delegation from Pennsylvania cast 30 votes for James G. Blaine and 28 votes for Ruthford B. Hayes. The 28 votes for Hayes from Pennsylvania nominated him; if the unit rule which was adopted by the state convention that appointed the delegates had been enforced the entire 58 votes of the Pennsylvania delegation would have been given to Blaine which would have caused the final ballot to stand, Blaine 379, Hayes 356, thus securing the nomination of the former. But the national convention decided that the unit rule could not be enforced, the Blaine men under the lead of "Bob" Ingersoll opposing its enforcement and their opponents generally taking the opposite ground. The result proves how easily politician mays sometimes overreach themselves. It is just possible that several democratic statesmen in Pennsylvania have discovered by this time that they missed their mark by defeating the adoption of the unit rule at the late state convention. For our own part we are rather glad that they did.

There has been another brush with the Indians in which poor Lo came out second best. A dispatch dated Canada Alamosa, 25th, from Colonel Hatch, received by General Sheridan, confirms the news of the battle with the hostiles at the head of the Palomas river, in which from thirty-one to fifty-five hostiles were killed. He reports that Major Morrow had joined him with four companies. He was arranging for an active campaign, and a later dispatch from him reports more fighting, but gives no particulars.

CENSUS—DUTY OF FARMERS.

The information relative to the tenth census published in last weeks' REPORTER, should receive attention by all. Farmers in particular should sum up their statistics, according to the forms of information in our county papers. This would give all an opportunity to report more fully and not detain the enumerator longer than is possible. Each family should endeavor to lend aid to the enumerator and assist to get an early and correct report of each district. We would urge this more particularly upon farmers and heads of families, in Potter district, as it is the largest in the county.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This week, Wednesday, the republican National Convention assembles at Chicago to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. As the REPORTER will be issued before the body is even temporarily organized, of course none of its doings can be given in this issue—nothing but guesswork based upon what transpired in state conventions during the last two or three weeks.

It is more than probable that Grant will be nominated on first ballot; and if it should appear before any ballot is had that he has a large majority of the convention, we would not be surprised to learn that Blaine, Sherman and the other candidates were withdrawn and Grant nominated by acclamation. This we do not think will be the case—there have been too many delegates who declared they would kick against the unit rule to make possible a nomination by acclamation without bringing the kicking brigade into ridicule.

There has been such an intense bitterness between the Grant people and the supporters of Blaine and Sherman, that we have our doubts about Grant's nomination, if made on first ballot, being afterwards made unanimous.

If Grant is not nominated on first ballot then we venture to say he can not be nominated at all, and his friends will be strong enough to prevent Blaine's nomination. Blaine will be next highest in convention, but we predict he will not be the nominee even if Grant fails. In the event of Grant's failure we expect the choice to fall upon some dark horse.

If Cameron and Conkling can hold their delegations solid for the third termers, and the Illinois delegation is not broken by contests, then we look upon Grant's nomination as certain.

Both in Pennsylvania and New York about one half the delegates have announced that they would vote the sentiments of their districts, which means Blaine, and deny the power of the state convention to bind them to the unit rule which would carry them solid for Grant. If the Grant men have a majority of the convention they will declare the unit rule binding which will force the New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations solid for Grant.

If Grant's strength in the convention is not so formidable as to bring a withdrawal of all other candidates, then we expect to see a lively time if not an occasional row between the Grantites and the anti-third termers—some even think there may be a bolt.

Well, we shall know all about it, in a day or two.

DEM. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The democratic National Convention meets at Cincinnati, June 22. Who will be nominated for President it is hard even to guess at, as no candidate has delegates enough instructed to show the real drift of sentiment; besides, in the democratic national convention it requires two-thirds to nominate, while in the republican convention a majority nominates—or one vote over the half.

The majority of the delegates to the National convention are uninstructed a disposition to leave the delegates free to go for the best man and the one sure to win. We believe that the Cincinnati convention will be harmonious and that the ticket nominated will be satisfactory to the democracy generally, and be composed of statesmen who will command the confidence of the people in general. There is no passion and ill-feeling between the various candidates named for the democratic nomination. This augurs well for the success of the party, and is an evidence that the democracy have the best interests of the country at heart.

The Colorado republicans have peculiar tactics too, as displayed at their state convention, held in Denver, on 25 ult. Colonel John Cleghorn, a Grant man, was made temporary Chairman. Pending a motion to appoint a committee on credentials a delegate from Chaffee county offered the following:

"*Whereas*, A Republican caucus was in session last night for the purpose of determining the work in to-day's convention; and

"*Whereas*, We, eighty-one delegates to this convention, representing Republican counties which cast in 1878, 1,700 of the 2,700 majority received by the Republican candidates for Governor, were all only not invited to said caucus but on application for admission were excluded simply because of not pronouncing a regular password never before required at a Republican caucus, therefore we protest against said action, which stifles the voice of the strongest Republican counties of the State and renders the presence of their representatives a mockery and a farce."

The resolutions were not entertained. A motion to raise a committee of credentials was agreed to and a committee of Grant delegates was appointed.

In the manner complained of above, the Grantites managed to elect their delegates.

Senator Logan had his convention opened with prayer by one Mr. Nourse, and this is the prayer:

Almighty and all-wise God, we come to thee at this critical moment of our national history and ask thee in thy wisdom to make us wise, and out of our confusion make thine order. We desire the success of this party, believing that it will further commercial prosperity; that it will favor morality and will do the things which are right in thine eyes and therefore we pray that thou wilt show this convention the men whom thou hast chosen for the offices that are to be filled. And we pray, O God, that no mistake may be made to-day or during the period of this convention, so that our political opponents may not go into power on our mistakes. We thank thee that there are so many good men from whom to select. In thy wisdom, help us to choose the men, and we ask it all in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Its hardly likely that the anti-third-termers in that convention have much faith in prayers ordered by Logan, as the one above was followed by the cutest piece of political chiseling—beating even the Cameron tactics in Pennsylvania.

FEARFUL FAMINE.

A fearful story of famine comes from one of the Turkish provinces, as mentioned below.

Mossoul, April 5.—The terrible famine in which we exist kills all the inhabitants of the town and those of the neighboring villages who are assembling here in masses. Their sufferings are indescribable, finding no cereals at all. Some are eating corpses and become ill in consequence. Their lamentations are heartrending. Most of them are dying as they have nothing to eat. Those of the inhabitants who have lived until now between life and death pray you to give them such assistance as will enable them to live. They take the liberty to present their prayer with tears of expectation which are flowing from their eyes covered with blood.

Signed Archbishop of the Syrians.

This letter, Heap states, was addressed to the United States Legation at Constantinople, and adds the sufferings of their people are indiscribably greater than anything of the kind in Ireland.

WHO? WHERE?

Who slit Whittaker's ears?
Who wrote the Springer letter?
Where is Charley Ross?
Where are Stuart's remains?

The problem of the Chicago convention is whether Billee Chandler is a bigger man than Don Cameron.

THE CENSUS.

The following information relative to the tenth census has been compiled, and is published for the information of the people of the district.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR CENTRE COUNTY.

Through the courtesy of Supervisor Africa we are able this week to give the names of the enumerators of the Census of 1880 appointed and confirmed for this county:

No. of Dist.	Districts	Enumerators
214	Burnside & Snow Shoe twps.	Walter S. Stewart
215	Philipsburg boro.	Albert Owen
216	Rush township.	John B. Long
17	Curtin & and Liberty twps.	Jas. R. DeHaas
218	Howard twp. and Howard boro.	A. J. Gardner
219	Boggs twp & Milesburg boro.	Frank E. Bible
220	Union twp. and Unionville boro.	A. T. Leathers
221	Huston & Worth twps.	W. H. Williams
222	Marion twp.	D. K. Miller
223	Walker "	Edwin Twitmyer
224	Spring "	Edward C. Woods
225	Bellefonte boro, N. Ward	A. M. Hoover
226	Bellefonte boro. S. & W. Wards,	J. H. Crissman
227	Benner township,	C. L. Knox
228	College "	W. L. Foster
229	Patton "	John F. Gray
230	Halfmoon & Taylor twps,	P. W. Burkett
231	Miles township,	Amon E. Wolf
232	Haines "	H. A. Mingle
233	Penn twp, & Millheim boro,	Frank P. Musser
234	Gregg township	Thomas B. Jamison
235	Potter "	Ellis B. Hosterman
236	Harris "	John Myers
237	Ferguson "	W. H. Fry

Each enumerator, after being sworn, will receive from the supervisors a commission which will define the boundaries of his district and authorize him to enter upon the discharge of his duties. *These duties cannot be delegated to others.*

He is prohibited, under severe penalty, from communicating to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return; and from wilfully and knowingly making any false certificate or fictitious returns. It is expected that the enumerators will make the authorized inquiries at sensable times and in a courteous manner, and it is hoped that they will receive prompt and accurate replies. Any person refusing to give the required information is subjected to a penalty of $100.—The great object of the census is to obtain a true account of the population, wealth and industry of the United States. It is especially desired that the returns for this district shall be as full and complete as possible. The principal inquiries made by the enumerators will be as follow:

INHABITANT.

The name of each person living in the district on the first day of June, 1880; giving color, sex, age at last birthday, relationship to head of family; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; profession, occupation or trade of persons over ten years of age, and the number of months they were unemployed during year ending June 1st; whether sick or disabled, blind, deaf or dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bed-ridden or otherwise disabled. Who attended school during the census year; those over ten years old who cannot read and write. Place of birth of each person and place of birth of parents of each; who were married during the year.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Name of person who conducts each farm, whether owner, renter for fixed yearly rental, or for shares of products. Acres of land tilled, in permanent meadows, orchards, or vinyards, woodland or other unimproved land. Value of land, fences and buildings, farming implements and machinery, and of live stock; cost of building and repairing fences, and cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879. Number of weeks of hired labor on farm in 1879 and amount of wages paid. Value of farm productions sold, consumed or on hand for that year: Number of acres in grass, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat, flax, hemp, sorgum, broom corn, hops, potatoes, tobacco, apple and peach orchards, nurseries and vineyards and the amount of the products of each in 1879. Number of horses, asses, mules, oxen, milch cows, sheep, swine, and poultry on hand June 1, 1880. Quantity of milk sold, butter, cheese, wool, eggs, peas, beans, sugar, molasses, honey and wax produced; value of products of orchards, nurseries and market gardens, and amount of wood cut and value of all forest productions sold or consumed during 1879.

MANUFACTURES.

Name of individual, corporation or company whose annual products reach $500 annually; name of business, capital invested, number of hands employed, amount of wages paid and hours of labor, months in operation, value of material and value of products; if water power is used, name of stream; fall, number and kind of wheels, horse power etc.; if steam power is used, number of boilers and engines and their horse power.

Statistics of the manufactures of cotton, iron and steel, woolen, worsted and silk goods, and of printing, glass, distilleries, breweries, fisheries, mining, churches, libraries, schools, wealth, debt, taxation, newspapers, panperism and crime will be collected by special agents and not by enumerators.

MORTALITY.

Name, age, sex and color of each person who died during the year ending with May 31, 1879; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; where born, and bidth-place of father and mother of deceased; occupation; month when died; disease or cause of death; how long a resident of the county, and name of attending physicians.

EXHIBITION OF RETURNS.

After each enumerator has completed his lists, and before forwarding the same to the supervisors, it will be his duty to file with the prothonotary of the proper county a list of the names, with age, sex and color, of all persons enumerated by him, and to give notice by written advertisement at three or more public places in his district, that he will be at the Court House on the fifth day after filing said list, not including Sunday, and on the following day, for the purpose of making any needful correction in his enumeration.

"THOSE WICKED DEMOCRATS.—The New York Nation, a high-toned Radical organ, in alluding to current political events, remarks: "The Democrats in Congress have actually, in a Pennsylvania contested election case, voted to keep the Republican in the seat. It will be remembered, too, that Democratic members of the Committee of Investigation in South Carolina, in 1876, reported against their own side. We cannot recall any similar cases of impartiality among Republicans, who will doubtless reply that when a Democrat votes against his own party he simply, by a rare act of righteousness, makes some amends for the hopeless depravity of the rest of his career, while a Republican in sticking constanly to his own side, or, as Thadeus Stevens said, 'voting for his own rascal,' simply perseveres in right living."

CHICAGO NOTES.

J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, chairman of the national committee for negro men, is here and opened rooms and headquarters to-day for the advancement of the claims of Senator Bruce for the vice-presidency. The arrangements for protection and order in the convention are complete and systematic.

THE BREAK IN NEW YORK.

The *Times* will state to-morrow that as a deduction from interviews the New York state delegation is divided, 39 to 31, against the unit rule.

COLORADO SLIPPING.

A report was received in this city from Colorado that the delegation from that state has broken, three members expressing their determination to vote for Blaine.

LATEST FROM CHICAGO.

The situation on Monday was: The republican stew is a fearful one. Suspicions of bad faith and cheating all around.

Edmunds has withdrawn as a candidate.

Blaine thinks he is licked but glories in pulling Grant along down.

Don says he will decide for the unit rule; the committee swear they will not stand that, and Don kinder backs down.

The third-termers are a little tame.

Tuesday night—Grant supposed licked —Cameron stubborn and threatens two Conventions—Great excitement — Third-termers will make a desperate grab, rule or ruin. Edmunds a dark horse.

The Gunnison News is responsible for the following story: "Several years ago a man who had lost everything but his dog in stock speculations in New York, came West, accompanied by the dog, of course. After running around in this State for awhile, he finally pitched his tent near where Leadville now stands. 'Inexorable fate,—and the dog still pursued him. Owing to the high altitude, perhaps, and the meagreness of his fare, poor Tray had to succumb, and the sorrowing owner consigned the body of his faithful friend to mother earth, marking the spot with a stake driven deep into the soil. Years rolled by, bringing at last the great carbonate excitement of Leadville. The unfortunate man bethought him of the lonely sepulchre of poor old Tray in the far away carbonate deposits of Colorado. He came back and found the 'stake,' which prospectors had respected as making a 'claim,' and now spends his time at first-class hotels drinking mint juleps."

A very fashionable lady who fairly dotes on her children and is very particular about their toilets had a narrow escape last Sunday from losing one of her darlings. It was leaning out of a third-story window when it lost its balance and in a moment more it would have been dashed to pieces on the crowded pavement below. Fortunately the mother seized it just as it was disappearing over the window-sill. Clasping the saved cherub to her breathless breast, the fond mother exclaimed as tears of gratitude flowed from her uplifted eyes, "If that child had fallen into the street with that dirty dress on, I would never, never have forgiven myself." And she proceeded to dress it up, so that, come what might, the family would not be disgraced.

Statesville, N. C., May 24,—Wilmuth Jarvis, a Justice of the Peace residing near here, was visited by a run-away couple this morning, to be married. The ceremony was performed, and the magistrate sat down to fill up the blanks in the marriage certificate. Turning to his wife, he asked her the day of the month, and, before she could reply, he fell down dead.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The great trial of nihilists has been concluded. After the public proceedings yesterday the members of the court martial remained in consultation eleven hours. They re-entered the court room at half-past three o'clock this morning, when the president sentenced Michaeloff and Saburoff to be hanged; De Weimer to fifteen years hard labor in the mines; Costenansky to twenty years hard labor; Berdinkoff to eight years hard labor, and Lowenthal to ten years hard labor.

Of the women prisoners three were sentenced to fifteen years hard labor. The women Melinowska and Boulonoff were banished to Tekolsk. The sentences will be submitted to General Loris Melikoff, chief of the supreme executive commission, for confirmation.

CURTIN AND CAMERON.

THE EX-GOVERNOR RESPONDS TO THE EX-SENATOR'S INTERVIEW.

The New York *Herald* the other day printed an elaborate interview with Simon Cameron, in which he attacked ex Governor Curtin with great bitterness, claiming he nominated him in 1860, loaned him money, and that Curtin was corrupt in office. The *Herald* now interviews Curtin, and this extract shows how he regards Cameron's attack:

General Cameron opposed my nomination strenuously in 1860. I never applied to him for aid. He was a candidate for President at that time, and desired the recommendation for that high office of the convention that nominated me for the office of Governor. My friends being in the majority in that convention gave me the nomination, and General Cameron failed in the object of his ambition at that time and place. I never borrowed from him a dollar of money nor did he ever give me one doller to promote my election. My father came to this country in 1797. He was twice married, his second marriage being with a daughter of Andrew Gregg, who was, as General Cameron states a member of Congress for many years. I had the opposition of General Cameron and his friends during all the period of time I was Governor of this State. He has never been my personal or political friend and I have had very little personal intercourse with him at any time. General Cameron has at all times and under all opportunities been persistent in his defamation of me, and when opportunity offers has always seemed desirous to use the newspapers. I have at all times been careful not to make any reply or to take any notice of expressions of his ill will, and would not at this time, in answer to your questions, if they did not seem an unprovoked and deliberate purpose to misrepresent me. My father was more than his peer in all respects, and where he was known—and there remain many memories of his useful and blameless life—General Cameron's attempt to defame his memory or belittle him will be treated with contempt, referred to the vaporings of senility, or the review of a career which cannot bring consolation or satisfaction to him or his friends."

A SICKENING SIGHT.

A horse race was announced to come off at the Fair Grounds at Upper Sandusky, on Saturday last, between sleepy Jake, a horse owned by Jake Snider, and Duff Green, owned by Mr. Coon, both parties residing at Little Sandusky. A large crowd of people were on the ground to witness the race. The riders mounted, the word "go" was called, and the horses started off at a break-neck speed, and the race promised to be an interesting one, the horses keeping nearly abreast until about half way around the track, when Snider's horse bolted, and in doing so came in contact with a wooden post, which penetrated the animal to the depth of over a foot, cutting a hole that would measure twelve inches in diameter. The horse never slackened his pace until his entrails began to come out, which he dragged after him, and at times stepped on and tramped them in twain. He ran about forty yards across the grounds, and in attempting to jump over the fence or railing around the track the large bowel came out and caught on the top rail, which brought the poor brute to a halt. The horse was shot instantly to relieve him of his misery.

The rider, a lad of about fifteen, named Johny Snider, was thrown off when the horse bolted, and it was at first thought he was killed, but physicians examined him and discovered that only his left leg was terribly mangled. He was brought to town where he still remains, and at this writing it is thought that possibly amputation will not be necessary. Mr. Snider regrets the loss of his horse exceedingly; but a few days ago he was offered $250 for the animal. He feels happy, however that his son came out of the accident as lucky as he did.—*Nevada O., Enterprise*, 28.

Any one getting up a club of not less than for or five for the Reporter, during the campaign, at 12cts per month cash will get a copy free for the campaign.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Morgan's Speech in the Senate for Justice.

In the Senate, on 23, the joint rule for counting the Electoral vote was taken up, and Mr. Morgan supported the measure in a speech.

Mr. MORGAN, in the course of his argument, said that the best thing to be done now and hereafter in reference to the action of the two Houses, is to produce just as little friction between them as possible in the nature of resolutions or restrictions. Let them meet as judges ought to meet and decide first on the evidence they shall receive, and second the weight they shall give it, and third the conclusion at which they shall arrive on their oaths in reference to their duty to their country. The speakers referred to the demand by the people for some settlement of the disputed questions as to how the count should be made.

Mr. CONKLING asked how the pending joint resolution tended to that end. It required neither the signature of the President to perfect it nor to prostrate it. It had a mere ephemeral existence, whereas by an act solemnized by the concurrence of all the elements of the law making power, there could be a permanent provision which would not be subject to the caprice or mere inaction of a single house.

Mr. MORGAN, in reply, repeated his argument that the President could not constitutionally, and at all events should not be a participant in legislation which might effect his own right to office. In this connection he intimated that the Republican opposition to the resolution might result from a desire to have the President indirectly to control the count.

Mr. CONKLING said that for the purpose of tranquillizing both the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), who was making some side remarks to him, the former being more intent on counting and the latter on getting votes (laughter), but both colluding, conspiring and confederating together (to use the language of the law), by hook or by crook, if possible, to secure the next Presidency to the party of which they were such distinguished ornaments, he would state that it made no difference what steps were taken for counting votes, or the mode in which it was to be done, their prospect was a mere dissolved view. In the inevitable end the people were going to elect a President who was not likely, by having any act submitted to him at this session, to be called upon to act in his own case. He thought he could assure the Senator from Alabama, bad politician as he [Mr. Conkling] was, a tyro in the art, that the people would elect the President the next time; that the votes would be counted with sufficient fairness to insure the result which they meant; and, therefore, he was looking with a good deal more pleasure than he otherwise would upon this and various other legislative proceedings, all designed to effect that result. It was a foregone conclusion, and all of them put together could not in his judgment, circumvent or confute the result.

Mr. MORGAN replied that the Republican party did not want a rule established: they did not want a law enacted. They preferred antagonizing any rule or any law at all, so they could have the advantage, perhaps, in the two houses, of saying, "You have not counted it to our satisfaction, and we will now do what we threatened to do four years ago, use bayonets." I propose, he continued, to have the country put in such a condition that we can do without the bayonet rule, and guns trained on the Capitol will not have much efect hereafter.

Mr. CONKLING—Who ever threatened, four years ago, to use bayonets?

Mr. MORGAN—I have heard, on good authority, that guns were put in position to bear on this Capotal. I was not here.

Mr. CONKLING—Were what?

Mr. MORGAN—That guns were put in position to bear upon this Capitol.

Mr. CONKLING said he had never heard of such a thing, or if he ever did, it was part of the rubbish which hearsay takes up on all occasions of excitement.

Mr. CONKLING added: Were the pending measure an act of Congress, requiring, first the Executive signature, or else two-thirds of both Houses to adopt it or prostrate it, it would be conservative. It would have the element of conservatism found in permanence of duration. But it is a mere device for passing hours. It is a contrivance for the nonce, intended to operate once, and once only—intended to provide a count in that election, in which I hope the honorable Senator from Ohio (indicating Mr. Thurman, who sat near him,) will carry the standard of his party, because I would like to see the standard of both sides in distinguished hands. It is for that, and that alone, as plainly as if it said, as does the placard for a show sometimes, "Positively for one day only." The two Houses, one Democrat by decided, immovable majorities (it will be a year from the 4th of March now past before either of them will or can change their complexion. This event (the one approaching) is to be made and concluded before that day; so that when we say that the two Houses shall concur in order to cast out a vote, it means nothing more than if we said either House might do that thing. Why? Because the question is to be, as is sometimes said here, a party question. It is to be a grapple for the mastery between the two political parties, and when a question shall arise on which the Democrats of the Senate with their majority say, "We propose to cast out the vote of this State," in that same hour will arise that same question, on which the Democratic majority in the House will say something. If the law could not be passed, the joint rule should at least be made to endure until abrogated by both Houses, instead of falling by the abrogation of one, as would the pending rule.

Mr. MORGAN then finished his argument, contending that the rule in its principals had the sanction of a man who at one time had the ear of the people of the United States, or at least of the Republican party, and before whom these Senators, junior and senior, bowed with absolute obedience, and whose will they seldom attempted to thwart or controvert. That man was Oliver P. Morton, who brought forward this same measure as law, and the Senate passed the law and the House disagreed to it when it was Republican. Mr. MORGAN asked why did not the Republicans pass such a law when they were in power in Congress. Instead of doing so they adopted the Twenty-second Joint Rule, and had three counts under it which made a concurrent vote of the two Houses necessary to admit a vote. Then when it appeared that one House would become Democratic, and in order to secure Hayes' counting in, the Republican Congress abrogated the rule. He went on to restate his objection to putting this measure in the form of a law. It brought up the question of how the vote should be counted into the ordinary legislature of Congress, subject to the approval of the President, who might be an interested party, and subject to all the influences that disturb party legislation. Not one of the twenty one joint rules was ever adopted otherwise than by concurrent resolution, such as this. Not one was ever carried to the President, and now, for the first time, a rule which effects nothing at all but the count of the Electoral vote, it is said, must go to the President. That objection means merely this: We intend to quarrel with the rule, no matter what you present, and you present one so undeniably fair that the only quarrel we can make is to say you have not made it a law. No, sir; if we have seen fit, and had felt it in the line of our duty on this great question, we would have adopted that Twenty-second joint rule, and then the State of New York, which is ready like a locomotive to go forward or backward, to stand still or move at the command of its managers, which is ready to take any action necessary in this Presidential campaign, we should have held the power of the State of New York, which this country dreads from one end to the other, so that it could not have changed its method of casting the Electoral vote and have come here, and against the consent of either house, have forced that vote on us; but in the face of that threat, in the of that apprehension largely felt by the people throughout the country that some such affair is to take place in that great State, we come forward with a rule that requires the concurrince of both houses before even that can be met and rejected. We have dared to be fair in this question, and our appeal is to the people of the United States for honesty of our motives and for the integrity of our conduct in bringing forward this measure for the satisfaction of the people and for peace of the land.

BUILDING OF NEW STORE

BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

AND

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

ON

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE.

—o—

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations, now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present store, and during the summer materially reduce the size of the building. We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at this state of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE,

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion thereof should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a basis of values much lower than now, we have determined, after careful consideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among our patrons and consumers generally, say one half, or

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH,

At such Prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close. We have therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In Every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains among the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisements for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are certain goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the demand. SUCH GOODS WILL NOT BE REDUCED. But outside of these a radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are selling well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. The opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buyers of Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearance at our house.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quantities of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be made to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sale, so that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their entire satisfaction.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw upon the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sell the amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish the object.

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certainty of saving, to anticipate their wants, should visit us in person. From present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure in all cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail Order Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

—o—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

—SILVER PLATING.—The undersigned respectfully announces that in connection with his Jewelry shop, he has a first class plating battery, and is prepared to do all kinds of silver-plating, such as watches, chains, knives, forks, spoons, &c., in the most reasonable prices, also have a full line of watches on hand at the lowest prices. Watches, clocks &c., promptly repaired. J. Q. A. KENNEDY.
may 27 3m. Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of P. D. Neff, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
SARAH C. NEFF,
FLORA O. NEFF,
29ap 6t Admr's.

—The Reporter for the campaign at 12 cents per month, in advance. We would be pleased to have each reader and friend of the Reporter send us a name for the campaign, and thus help the spread of democratic doctrine. Persons getting up clubs will receive a copy free.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL BARTGES,
22ap 6t Adm'r.

City
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

One Price Store!

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 29 jun y

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

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Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements. DOES NOT BLISTER. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years. Also cured rheumatism, corns, frost-bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you from Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls Vermont.
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ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may26 74 tf.

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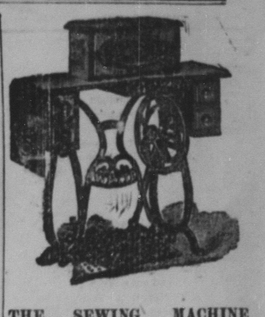

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An entire new [set of attachments free with each
WHITE SEWING MACHINE
Sold, consisting of Scollop, Binder, Welt-corder, Foldmaker, Dress-trimmer, Hoider, two extra presser Feet. Nothing like it has ever been seen—can not be used on any other machine.
The patents on the above named attachments are controlled by this company, and are made under their supervision, in their shops at Cleveland, Ohio.
In connection with the above *Free* with each WHITE Sewing Machine, twelve other attachments and of the best in the market. The WHITE is always sold at a living profit.
H. J. BOYER, Ag't,
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BUSH HOUSE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.
NO DISCRIMINATION
against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.
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ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,
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RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
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As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.
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$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it, for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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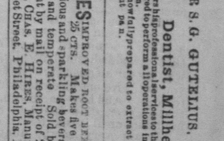

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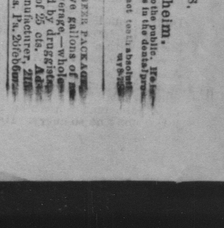

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. June 3, 80.

TERMS.—*$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '70" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 885, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 837, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—In different cities, last week there were deaths from sunstroke.

—Get one of those nice, cool and cheap summer suits at Goldman's, and sunstroke will hardly bother you.

—One of the furnaces at Lewistown has shut down and it is reported the other one will soon follow suit.

—Decoration day was pretty generally observed in our county, with appropriate ceremonies last Saturday.

—New side walks are being put down almost daily in Millheim. Right.

—The wheat crop in the lower end of the valley promises to be over an ordinary good yield. Grass, however very short.

—Mr. Sam'l Moyer, of Millheim, has been ill of consumption for the last few months.

—The rush for clothing at Lewin's Philad. Branch, you can't imagine, without you go there yourself, and see for yourself.

—The McVeytown *Journal* says any ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. Well, all the boys in the REPORTER office knew that long ago.

—The executive committee of the Juniata Valley Printers' Association met at Huntingdon on Saturday and decided to hold a basket picnic at Dell Delight grove, near Holidaysburg, on Saturday, September 4th.

—A gentleman from New York (whose name we do not know) and who spent the last week or two in Millheim, was robbed of sixty-five dollars in money one evening last week.

—Many of those burnt out at Milton and who lost all their clothing, are in good cheer, since they learned that all kinds of clothing can be had at such very low prices at the Philad. Branch. Just see what a blessing this is to these unfortunate people!

—The latest enumeration puts the number of houses, store rooms and stables destroyed at Milton at 620. Only a little over 200 houses remain.

—Go to the Standard clothing hall and try your luck. Always something made by purchasing a suit of clothing there.

—Mr. C. E. Peck, formerly of this place, has left the oil country and gone to Kansas.

—At our next county fair, we have no doubt that Lee will again take the premium for the best buggy, just as he did last year. No shop turns out rigs that excel those of Leg's Centre Hall coach shops.

—During April last, 46,821 immigrants arrived at the port of New York, against 11,601 during April, 1879. My, won't there be a rush now for the Philad. Branch clothing house by these newcomers. Lewins and Sternberg are ready for them, with a tremendous stock and low prices.

—Rebuilding has already commenced at Milton. Mechanics and laborers out of employment, we have no doubt could find plenty to do in Milton for the next 18 months.

—Hay brought twenty-six dollars per ton at Mrs. Stovers sale in Penn twp., last Saturday.

—Trunks of all sizes, a full line, at Goldmans, where also are found the best bargains in ready made clothing.

—Rev. M. J. Carothers' loss by the Milton fire is from $8,000 to $10,000, and no insurance. A majority of the Milton people had no insurance for the reason that most all companies charge too high. If insurance companies would cut down the princely salaries of their officers, and conduct their business with greater economy, insurance rates might be brought down so as not to be a burden to the insured. In this particular Pennsvalley is fortunate, having its own home company, with scarce any salaries and rates so low that none can find excuse for not being insured against losses by fire.

—The Philad. Branch has only one price, and all goods marked in plain figures, no gouging, allowed in Lewin's store, if you need any thing in his line give him a call.

The barn of George B. Porter, with 6 head of horses, ten of cattle, 300 bushels of wheat, lot of rye and oats, wagons, buggies, horse gears, cured meat and farm machinery, valued at $2,000, on Warrior Ridge, two miles from Petersburg, was destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 on the night of the 17th. Believed to have originated from parties at the barn after plunder.

—On last Saturday while Philip Leitzel of Millheim was working about his new house on Penn street, he discovered a large black snake lying under a hand cart, Philip at once dispatched his snakeship with a garden hoe. The reptile measured 5 feet.

—Bellefonte editors are unhappy because no circus has yet been billed for that town. Well, we would say to them, go to church, Sundays and you will both see and hear something new.

—It is astonishing to see the amount of goods sold at the Beehive. People from all portions of the county go there to buy, and it keeps about half a dozen clerks busy waiting upon customers. The Beehive does a much larger business than any other store in the county. Selling goods very low, and having but one price accounts for the success of the Beehive.

—The people of Milton have gone to work and are clearing away the rubbish and many are building temporary structures in which to do business. Most of the business men will erect better buildings than before.

—You are at all times welcome to look through the well arranged grocery of Sechler & Co., in order to see the complete assortment of groceries they have, the quality and purity of every article, and the moderate prices they ask. Nothing kept but what is genuine.

—Lock Haven, May 27.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Friedell, whose remains were found in the burning ruins of her house, rendered a verdict this morning that she came to her death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Wagner, who was arrested on suspicion, has been released.

—Bellefonte will have a new military company to take the place of the one recently disbanded there, and no doubt, will order all their soger pants from Lewin's Philad. Branch.

SETTLEMENT.—Persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Dr. P. D. Neff, are kindly but earnestly urged to make settlement within a reasonable time, so as to avoid books being placed in the hands of an officer for collection. 20ma3t. BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.—The board of Directors of Potter School district will meet at Potters Mills, Monday June 7th, at 9 o'clock a. m., to examine Treasurers, account, and transact such other business as may be presented. Persons having claims against the district are requested to present them. Directors Elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., to organize new Board. Township Auditors will meet to see if there be any "crookedness" in the accounts.
W. A. KEPLER, Sec'y. D. H. ARDEN, Pres't.

—Mr. George Fowler, of Haines twp., died on Monday morning, 31. We have no particulars. Mr. Fowler was an enterprising gentleman, and celebrated for his gerous hospitality to every one connected with the construction of the L. C. & S. C. RR., which he so much desired to see accomplished, and lived to behold to his great satisfaction. Mr. Fowler has been a resident of the mountains for 40 or 50 years, where he had a fine home and farm, sawmill &c., and recently an important station on the railroad, for the shipment of lumber, bark &c. He was of a kind and liberal disposition, and much respected.

We have just received the following particulars relative to Mr. Fowler's death:

—SUDDEN DEATH.—On last Monday morning about seven o'clock, as Mr. Geo. Fowler of Haines township, was in the act of signing a letter he fell over and instantly expired. Mr. Fowler had been complaining some during the night of pain on the breast. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

—Dont wait much longer for your summer dresses, or they will all be sold—always busy and crowded at the Bee Hive.

—At last the dry spell is broken. On Saturday evening rain set in and continued moderately until near noon on Sunday. Sunday night was added a very heavy thunder shower, so that the ground is now thoroughly saturated. It is a little late to help the clover crop, but will no doubt have a good effect upon other crops.

—Special bargains offered this week in carpets, boots and shoes, at the Bee Hive.

—Groceries can be bought cheaper at C. Dinges' than at any other place in the county.

—Samuel Otto, high constable of Millheim, is making it lively for the hogs found upon the streets in the limits of said borough.

—Call at C. Dinges' Store and look at his fine lot of dress goods.

—Decoration was observed by the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of Millheim last Saturday. Rev. Aikers delivered the address.

—Have you seen Dinges' new stock of shoes, gaiters, &c., if not call and see them, as they are of the best kind and very cheap.

—Dr. George Moyer, of Mercer county, a native of Haines twp., was in on a visit to friends. George has a good practice in Mercer county.

—Have you seen Dinges' five-cent counter? If not drop in and see the variety of articles that he offers at bargains.

—On last Friday, a little daughter of Henry Mark of Gregg twp., died of diphtheria, another of his children is confined with the same disease.

—The best and cheapest place to bu is at the Bee Hive.

—George Fowler of Haines township, has again repaired his saw mill, which for a number of years had not been running. Mr. Fowler thinks the lumber business is booming just now.

Shirts, collars and ties, all new at the Bee Hive.

A large party of influential republicans left New York on Friday, "to beat Grant." The veteran Thurlow Weed among them, also delegate Robinson, the leading kicker.

Headquarters for groceries, provisions, queensware, stoneware, etc., at Sechlers, in the Bush house block—no goods kept but what are fresh, pure, wholesome, and at a trifle above wholesale price to cash buyers. Remember these facts, housekeepers. Sechlers are always to be relied upon.

—Mr. J. H. Myers, has left the Bush house, and is succeeded by a gentleman named Peters, from New York. Mr. Myers made many friends during his management of the above hotel.

—Our young friend C. Dinges has a well filled store, of dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, notions, &c. Give him a call.

—The Woodward band put in an appearance at Millheim, on last Saturday, just in time to participate in the decoration exercises. The Woodward boys discourse some grand music, and make a very fine appearance. Long live the Woodward band.

Headquarters for groceries, Sechlers.

Owing to the late dry spell there will not be a large hay crop. The early wheat will be short in the straw and heads. Late wheat will be benefitted by the rain. Prospect is good for fruit.

—Rain again Tuesday evening and night.

—Dont fail to go to the Bee Hive.

INCIDENT OF THE MILTON FIRE.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Rev. A. M. Barnitz, the gentleman who saved a lady from drowning in the canal during the conflagration. He said that none of the stories related in connection with the matter are correct, and that he would like to have the true version of it given. He gave it as follows: "I remained in the garret of my house too long, looking for a passage way from the house; when I got down stairs all the people had left the street; I ran down through the yard and jumped over the fence and tried to get away, but found that I could not do it on the west side of the canal. My church was on fire to the right of me, and I tried to cross the canal bridge, but a barn on fire at the left drove me back. I then started down Walnut street and tried to get to the river. In the meantime my family had made their escape. An old building on the northwest corner, used as a bakery, broke out in flames, which came near suffocating me. Realizing my situation fully I ran in the direction of the yard of my house and jumped on the pier and protected myself as best I could by standing close to the abutment of the bridge. The heat became so intense as to almost suffocate me; I then concluded that I must plunge into the water as my only chance for escape. After reaching the other side I tried to find my way out but finding it impossible I plunged in again and swam about fifty feet below the church, when I observed an aged lady in a bewildered state trying to find her way out from the pier, her clothing being on fire at the time. I urged her to come into the water at once, telling her that she would be burned up alive. She yielded reluctantly, for fear of being drowned. She got down into the water up to her waist, when I threw water over her, as the only remedy against the storm of hot ashes and cinders pouring down upon her. While in this position a gentleman came to our assistance and showed us a way of escape. Such are the facts in regard to the saving of that lady."—*Wm'sport Bulletin.*

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships as follows:

Patton twp., Monday June 7.
Half Moon twp., Tuesday June 8.
Ferguson twp., Wednesday June 9, in Pine Grove.
Harris twp., Thursday June 10.
College twp., Friday June 11.
Potter twp., at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday June 12.
Gregg twp., Monday June 14.
Penn twp., and Millheim boro. Tuesday June 15.
Haines twp., Wednesday June 16.
Miles twp., Thursday June 17.
Walker twp., Friday June 18.
Marion twp., Saturday June 19.
Howard twp., and boro. Monday June 21.
Liberty twp., Tuesday June 22.
Curtin twp., Wednesday June 23
Boggs twp., Thursday June 24.
Milesburg boro. Friday June 25.
Union twp., and Unionville, Saturday June 26.
Huston twp., Monday June 28.
Worth twp., Tuesday June 29.
Taylor twp., at Fowler, Wednesday June 30.
Rush twp., and Philipsburg, Thursday July 1.
Burnside twp., Friday July 2.
Snow Shoe twp., Saturdry July 3.
Spring twp., Monday July 5.
Benner twp, Tuesday July 6.
Bellefonte boro. Wednesday July 7.
From 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., of each day, the Assessors with their Assessments and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
HENRY BECK, GEORGE EBWAB,
Clerk, JACOB DUNKLE,
20may 3t. Commissioners.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The crops are booming since the rains.

Our interesting landlord Mr. Geo. Miller has put a new roof on the hotel.

Wm. Allison's foundation is nearing completion and from appearances his house will be as fine a residence as any one in Spring Mills.

Mr. Smith, our efficient Director of this the upper end of the B. A. & Y. turnpike Road co. made some long needed repairs to the bridge at this place.

Spring Mills observed Decoration day in fine style last Saturday; the parade formed in front of John Krumrine's, and with John for chief Marshal proceeded to the cemetery where the usual decoration cermony was gone through with; Mrs. Jane Nofsker being orator of the day.

The elite of Spring Mills turned out enmasse to the public entertainment given by the Star Literary Society of this place on last Friday evening, Mr. C. P. Leitzel presided with dignity, Miss Mary Miller read a well composed essay on conversation, Miss Carrie Minnich read a splendid piece on woman's rights, Miss Sadie Kerlin's recitation was well spoken for the occasion, the Amateur paper, edited by Ed. Twitmire, was full of fun, jokes, and pieces very instructive to the young America's assembled.

DECORATION.

The decoration ceremonies in Centre Hall, on Saturday evening, were quite imposing. By six o'clock a great many people had gathered from the surrounding country. A procession was formed at Witmer's woods headed by the Farmer's Mills and Centre Hall bands, followed by the Potter twp. Veteran club, by the four Sabbath schools, and last by citizens—making a column about three squares in length. Arrived at the cemetery, a circle was formed, when an appropriate address was delivered by D. Keiler, Esq., the orator appointed for the occasion; his remarks were patriotic and and suited to the occasion. Rev. Fischer was then called upon to speak of those soldiers who never returned and whose remains no doubt lie in various cemeteries in the south marked "unknown." The number of these from Potter twp. is 22. After the addresses the graves of the soldiers were decorated, all in the procession and those outside having been provided with boquets. A monument trimmed with evergreens and capped with flowers and flags was erected in honor of the unreturned. The ceremonies in every respect passed off in the best possible manner.

The Committee appointed by the Veteran Club of Potter twp. to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades at the Union church, proceeded to perform the duties of their appointment on the day fixed for that purpose. Services opened by prayer by Mr. F. Fischer, the meeting was then addressed by the Rev S. Roeder who went on in Daniel Webster style to give the worth of the country we live in and the duty of all to maintain and support that country so dear to every patriot. The Farmers Mills band then discoursed music in their usual happy style, when Rev. W. E. Fischer then addressed the meeting, who, in speaking of the history of our great country and those who gave their lives in defence of its flag, in Henry Clay style, made the hills and the forests echo with his eloquence. We would not forget the welcome we received by the citizens of that place, who being taken by surprise left their employment, and came to welcome us to their midst, and in the future expect an invitation to that place on decoration day, instead of being the movers in the services of decorating the graves of our fallen comrades. Services closed by all heartily joining in singing that glorious old long metre doxology, Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Benediction by Rev. W. E. Fischer.

COMMITTEE.

—Nobby suits made to order for popular prices at the Bee Hive.

A STROKE of lightning completely unharnessed a mule recently by destroying all the buckles and without hurting the beast in the least. Lightning is afraid to tuch a mule.

A pair of blue birds have nested and hatched out a brood of birds in the gong at the railroad depot, Williamsport.

Never point a gun at any one unless you know it is loaded.

HARMONY.

MR. EDITOR.—As there is generally more or less talk relative to teachers and teachers, wages, permit me a few thoughts. I believe there should be the utmost harmony existing between director and teachers, and deprecate any measure that will affect any opposite result; the feeling that exists with a few directors is probably attributable to honest motives. Many of these directors have been disappointed in securing good teachers, and we can not find fault with them for not wishing to pay them money where they receive no equivalent.

If good wages are paid, directors should insist on efficient work in return. We some times hear it asked why teachers should receive more wages than farm hands; as well ask why a lawyer or doctor should receive more compensation for services than a hod carrier should for his. The difference of wages in different employments, depends upon, first: The agreeableness or disagreeableness of the employments themselves; secondly, the easiness and cheapness, or the difficulty and expense of learning them; thirdly, the constancy or inconstancy of employment in them; fourthly, the small or great trust which must be reposed in those who exercise them, and fifthly, the probability or improbability of success in them. That the teachers occupation is not an enviable one is self evident and especially is this the case with the district teacher. His remuneration is too meagre to permit him to enjoy the luxury; he is the servant of a capricious public, his merit often ignored and his best efforts unappreciated.

If directors are satisfied with mediocrity or are willing to intrust their children's educational training to the care of novices they can do so, but they must not ignore the second proposition of Adam Smith's doctrine of wages. Teachers do not spring like Pallas from the head of Jove, full fledged and armed for battle. They must prepare themselves for their labor by previous training, as well as a lawyer or doctor must prepare himself for his profession.

We might with as much consistency go to a blacksmith to get a delicate surgical operation performed, or to a physician to get a horse shod as to expect a person who has not fitted himself for the occupation to succeed as teacher. That the employment of the teacher is uncertain needs no statement of ours to prove. The solemn and impressive trust reposed in the teacher is certainly felt by all who have ever succeeded in that pursuit. We trust our health to the physician, our fortune and sometimes our life and reputation to the attorneys; and we repose a great confidence in the teacher, the moral and intellectual development of the children.

Put your son an apprentice to a coachmaker, there is little doubt of his learning to make a buggy; but send him to study the law, it is at least twenty to one if ever he makes such proficiency as will enable him to live by the business. What is true of law is also true of teaching. This is why directors complain of the inefficiency of teachers, they are unwilling to give sufficient wages to make it an object for a teacher to continue teaching as a life work, and they must in consequence accept such persons as they can get. We often hear the remarks that the county superintendents will give a certificate to any one; but that declaration I know to be incorrect; if an applicant presents himself and satisfies the sup't, of his moral character and scholarship, he is entitled to a certificate, and the superintendent has no option in the matter. True aptness to teach, and ability to govern are among the requisites but the only means he has of ascertaining these is by a written or oral examination, which is virtually no test at all, for a person may be able to write an excellent paper on school government and yet wholly unable to manage a school; it directors are willing to employ teachers of no experience and at a small compensation, but who can not furnish testimonials of ability they ought to bear the result philesophically and not to shoulder it on the profession.

NOTICE.

The whole thing at Chicago hinges upon the unit rule; if Cameron & Co. can make it binding, then Grant's nomination seems certain.

A movement is talked of to depose Cameron from the chairman of the national convention, so he cant bring about a temporary organization that will declare the unit rule binding.

THE Whittaker court of inquiry decided on Saturday that the colored cadet was himself the author of his wounds. In this decision the court was unanimous. When General Schofield received the official report of the court he addressed a note to Colonel Lazelle, the commander of the corps of cadets, directing that officer to arrest Whittaker and place him in confinement in his room. The order was immediately executed and Whittaker will remain under arrest until his case is disposed of by the War department.

A TEXAS TOWN DESTROYED BY CYCLONE.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 29.—A despatch from Bonham, Tex., to the *News* says: "A terrible cyclone visited Savoy, on the Texas Pacific Railroad, last night and totally destroyed the town, killing nine persons and wounding sixty more, some of whom will die. The following is a list of the killed: Sam Gill, Dr. Kern, Miss Pansy Johnson, E. L. Andrews, A. Horn, Wm. Sudeth, Mattie Best and two children named Gallighter and Andrews.

"Nineteen business houses, a depot and twenty dwellings were destroyed, there only being five houses in the place not damaged.

"Physicians, nurses, medicine, provisions and everything necessary were furnished them by the people of Bonham and a train of cars was placed at their disposal.

"The scene beggars description; the earth is covered with the derbris and the groans of the sufferers are heartrending."

TORNADO IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, May 29.—A cyclone passed through this county, six or seven miles northwest of the city, this afternoon, blowing down several barns, a hay press and other buildings.

Frank Wasson was killed and Joe Deigard and Mrs. Walker were seriously injured.

A CYCLONE IN DAKOTA.

MITCHELL, D. T., May 25.—A cyclone passed through this place at about 7 o'clock this evening, doing much damage to person and property. Jacob Luther of New Alamakee, Iowa, and Henry Smith a black boy of Kane County, Ill., were killed; and Fred Frances of Decotah, Iowa; Mr. Phelps of Kane, Ill; and Fritz Budd, were badly wounded. Wm. H. Moth of Columbia, Wis., was also injured. Many buildings were blown down in this village, which contains 600 inhabitants, all of the buildings having been built this spring. Most of the frame buildings near the town were blown to pieces, but the extent of the damage outside of town is yet unknown.

ARREST OF SNYDER CO. MURDERERS.

A correspondent of the *Reporter* writes us from Middleburg: On the night of May 26th Constable J. P. Smith and assistants re-arrested Israel Erb and Jonathan Meyer, on warrants for the murder of the Kintzler family in Snyder County, and are now in jail at Middleburg. The others who took part in the tragedy, one said to be arrested out west, but the officer has not yet arrived with them. Mr. Erb had a trial for the murder of John Kintzler in December 1878 and found "not guilty" but has been arrested now for the murder of Mrs Kintzler. There is no doubt this time but that the chain of evidence is complete and that a conviction must follow.

We would add that Etzinger and wife were arrested in the west, by an officer, and when in Ohio, Etzinger jumped from the cars near Upper Sandusky, the train proceeding on to Bucyrus, when the officer returned to look after the escaped prisoner, who had hand cuffs on.

BOTH CONTESTANTS KILLED.

DENVER, Col., May 29 1880.—A special despatch from Buena Vista, says:—"Early yesterday morning two men, James Reed and James Edwards, instantly killed each other. They had some trouble and, upon meeting each other, they drew revolvers and fired two shots each, when both fell dead."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

San Francisco, May 29.—It is reported that an excursion train from this city to Santa Cruz on the narrow gauge road, went through a trestle at Santa Cruz this evening. Ten were killed and sixty wounded. No particulars have been received.

BROUGHT TO JUDGEMENT.

BOSTON, May 18.—Andrew Smith, the defaulting treasurer of North Andover, arrested for the embezzlement of $20 000 during ten years when he held the office, has been sentenced to six years' hard labor in the state penitentiary.

REPORT OF POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS, APRIL 12. 1880.
GEO. GROSSMAN, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 964 57
" Jossa Holderman tax	10
" am't of Emerick order	45 42
	$1008 09

CONTRA, CR.

By am't Cr.	$ 39 14
" am't work	614 59
" Damage of new road J. P. Co-burn	75 00
" " Jacob Grove	60 00
" " Geo. Durst	25 00
" Water places Centre Hall	5 00
" places Jas M'Cormick,	5 00
" error in tax S. Kreamer	2 00
" exonerations	9 88
" services	60 00
" percentage	18 90
" cash to Aud	3 68
" bal	189 30
	$1008 09

JAMES B. SPANGLER, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 875 76

CONTRA CR.

By am't of work	559 84
" exonerations	9 62
" books and filling out	2 50
" services	85 62
" bal	218 18
	$875 76

OVERSEERS.
ROBERT LEE, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 75 22
To bal	169 78
	$923 95

CONTRA. CR.

By bal	$ 211 72
" vouchers	561 97
" bill paid T. Grove	22 59
" bal paid for Wilkens	13 75
" services	45 00
" percentage	37 64
" exonerations	1 28
" Dr. J. F. Alexanders bill	30 00
	$923 95

WM. EMERICK, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 615 15
" bal	40 62
" and from other sorces	10 50
	$665 67

CONTRA CR.

By bills paid for vouchers	$ 525 46
" Services	45 00
" percentage	31 28
" sundries	48
" exonerations	1 81
" bal	37 64
	$665 82

AUDITORS, DR.

To am't in Treasury	$ 12 50
	$12 50

CONTRA. CR.

By cash paid D. J. Meyer for board	$ 1 50
" am't paid Aud	6 00
" bal in Treas	5 00
	$12 50

JAS. B. LEE, Town Clerk.
G. L. GOODHART, W. W. ROYER, H. C. RIPKA, Auditors.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Lock Haven Daily *Journal* of Saturday's date says: "During the thunder storm that prevailed yesterday afternoon, the freight depot was struck by lightning. The team belonging to Thomas Ilgen, of Sugar Valley, was badly stunned, and one of the horses died in a short time afterwards. Frank Hays' horse, which was standing near the depot, was also injured, but not fatally. A boy, whose name we did not learn, was sitting on a barrel near where the bolt struck the building, and he was rendered insensible by the shock. After striking the northwest corner of the building, the lightning ran down the spout to the lower corner and thence into the earth. The Office was filled with smoke and the clerks made haste to vacate the building, thinking it had caught fire."

PETER GRUB sold his share in an iron mine at Cornwall Pa., reserving the right to enter upon the premises forever and take therefrom sufficient ore for the supply of one furnace. That was almost a hundred years ago, when iron ore was smelted in a somewhat crude fashion, and the average yield of a furnace was 1,500 tons a year. That was about the amount taken by Mr. Grub annually during his lifetime. But the process has been improved since then, and now a furnace turns out as much in a single month. The question arose, of course, whether the heirs of Grub were entitled to as much ore as would supply an eighteenth or nineteenth century furnace. A lawsuit has been in the courts for twenty-four years, employing some of the ablest lawyers in the State. The Supreme Court has just decided, on appeal that ore can be taken in sufficient quantity to supply a furnace of the present time.

A special despatch from Rochester regarding the crop prospects in Western New York says that fruit promises a great abundance. There is an unusual wheat acreage and a large aggregate yield. Hay and clover look poor, and the clover-worm is doing much damage.

MARRIED.

On 23, by Rev J. Tomlinson, Adam H Shreckengast of Zion, and Miss. E. E. Ramstein, of Millheim.

DIED.

Suddenly, on morning of 31, in Haines twp., Mr. George Fowler, aged 75 years, 4 months and 3 days.

In College twp., on the 17th instant, of disease of the heart, Mrs. Susan Glenn, wife of James Glenn, Esq., aged 65 years.

In Ferguson twp., on Sunday, May 16, Mrs. Eliza Carter, aged 74 years.

On the 10th inst. at Hublersburg, George Peter Markle, aged 79 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Centre County ss.

[SEAL.] I, Wm. E Burchfield, clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 26th day of April, A. D., 1880, before the Honorable the Judges of said court, on motion a rule was granted upon,

Phoebe Gramly, Catharine Wolf, Henry Wolf, Samuel Gramly, Susanah Hosterman, J. H. Hosterman, Reuben Gramly, Mary Ann Kreamer, Reuben Kreamer, Barbara Jane Chatham, John H. Chatham, the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Gramly, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August, next, to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

Attest. WM. E. BURCHFIELD,
JOHN SPANGLER, C. O. C.
3jun 3t. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry at John Rossman's residence in said Potter twp., on

Saturday, June 19th 1880,

at 2 o'clock, the following described real estate, or tract of timberland, late the estate of Peter Zeigler deceased, viz:—All that piece or parcel of real estate in Gregg twp., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Sower, on the east by lands of Henry Emerick and John Taylor, on the south by lands of the estate of Edward Gratz, dec'd, and on the west by lands of Wilson Beck, it is well timbered with chestnut, rockoak and pine, containing thirty three acres or there about. Terms—Cash upon confirmation of sale.

JOHN ROSSMAN,
June 3. Adm'r.

SHERIFFS SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte on Saturday, June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The following described Real Estate of defendants to wit:

No. 1. All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Benner twp., Centre county, Pa., beginning at stones at intersection of lands of D Houser, sr., and D G Bush, thence north 23° west 67 7-10 perches to stones, thence north 57° east 34 51-0 perches to pine, thence south 33° east 5 perches to pine, thence north 65° east 30 5 10 perches to stones, thence south 33° east 52 7-10 perches to post by pine, thence south 55° west 65 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres and 40 perches and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abram Florrey.

No. 2. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs twp., Centre Co., Pa, bounded by railroad street, on the south, by lot No. 160, on the west by alley on the north, and by lot No 162 on the east, being lot No. 161 on the general plan of Central city. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Wetzler.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

NOTICE to STOCKHOLDERS

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday June 8th, 1880 at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. M'CLURE,
20may 3t. Secretary

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned one of the Executors of the Estate of Geo Schmelzer, dec'd, will offer at private sale, that

Valuable Town Property

situated in the town of Madisonburg, Centre county Pa, consisting of six ¼ acre lots, a SPLENDID DWELLING House good stable, all necessary outbuildings, choice fruit on the premises, and all the conveniences of a pleasant home, also a tract of woodland about 1 mile northeast of said town, containing about one hundred acres, well timbered with oak, pine and chestnut. Known as the property of George Schmelzer, dec'd.

ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
20may 3m Executor.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLICSALE—Will be sold at Public sale, in Potter twp., on

Friday, June 4, 1880

the valuable grist mill, known as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 acres, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk lands of deceased, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two story log and frame dwelling house, all necessary outbuildings, barn, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit. Also a well of never failing water.

The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

CATHERINE ROYER.
JNO. B. ROYER,
29 may Adm'rs

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION. ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

29Jan

☞COME AND SEE!☜ ☞COME AND SEE!☜ ☞COME AND SEE!☜

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

THIRTEEN MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MADRID, May 18.—The persons who wrecked a train on the Andalusian Railway recently have been court-martialed. Thirteen of them were sentenced to death and thirteen to imprisonment for twenty years.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29.—While divers were at work at Cole Harbor dyke today a storm came upon them, and the lightning striking an air-pump passed down to a diver under the water. When brought up he was insensible, but his injuries are not serious.

DURING the past thirty years 6 930 000 emigrants arrived in the United States from abroad and of this number 4 777 000 were men or boys and 3 153,000 women or girls, the excess of the former being 1,624,000, thus making the ratio between the two sexes almost exactly as three to two.

Sharpsville, Mercer county, has nine furnaces, but only two in blast. Quite a number of furnaces have gone out with the iron boom.

Tular Lake bed in Hanford, Cal., is five miles from where it was four years ago. On the land reclaimed by the change are found the remains of a corral and cabin, and irrigating ditches can be traced running in straight lines. Wheat is now growing on the bed of the old lake.

If Grant gets beaten he can lecture.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 24.—Wheat red at $1 28½@1 29 and amber at $1 30@1 31. Rye is firm at 92c yellow at 56c. Oats mixed at 42@45c. and white at 45½@47½.

Chicago, May 24.—No 2 Chicago spring $1 13@1 13½ for cash and May. Corn 38½@38¾c for cash and May. Oats 31c.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Wheat $1.25.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1	$1.10
Rye,	65c
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	38c
Corn old	45c.
Oats,	30c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Cloverseed,	$3.00 to $3 75
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10,00
Flour, per bbl	$6.00
Butter,	15c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	6c.
Ham,	10c
Shoulders,	7c.
Bacon or side,	7c.
Eggs per doz.,	10c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, made at South Bend, Indiana. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivers will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save one person's work in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

WAGONS CARRIAGES BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILI

THE HAIR.

Some Curious and Interesting Facts.

The people of Paris and London alone use twenty carloads of other people's hair. Convents usually furnish large amounts for the French, Spanish and Italian markets, and it is known to the trade as "church hair." The prices of hair range from $5 to 20 cents a head, though the finest of golden hair will bring $2 an ounce, white hair $5 an ounce. In such cases a head of hair is worth from $25 to $50. Some nationalities have a peculiar odor in their hair; the Chinese hair has a musky smell, and the odor of violets has been detected in one or two instances. The dealers detect the quality mainly by the touch, can tell whether its color is dyed or bleached, and whether it comes from the living or dead. As a rule hair-growers are a degraded race whose riches consist not in their flocks, but in their own fleeces, which they never pin up or comb, but wear in closely-fitting caps.

The enormous strength of the hair is hardly appreciable. A healthy single hair will support four ounces. A single head of hair in an audience of 200 people will support the entire audience; and the hair of all the people in Detroit would support a load which would require 5,000 locomotives to draw, and the hair of the people of the globe would support a planet against the gravity of the earth. Samson's hair was evidently a fitting emblem of his strength.

The shape of the hair, looked at as one would look at the end of a stick of candy, is an oval in the European and light haired races, and in the Semitic races more or less angular. The hair of the negro is ellipitical or kidney-shaped; it has no central canal, and will "felt." The European s will not; but, although the negro's hair, as a whole, seems coarse, perhaps on account of its curliness, a competent observer avers that the individual hairs of this race are finer than the hairs of the European. The curl in the negro's hair is caused by effect, during thousands of years, of a hot sun, which has acted upon it like a perpetual crimping-iron.

Hairs do not, as a rule, penetrate the scalp perpendicularly, but at an angle. When the angle of the different hairs is the same, it is possible to give to it the easy sweeps and curves which we generally see it take; but if there are by somefreak of nature misplaced, we have the rebellious 'frizzle-top' that are not susceptible to the influence of the brush and comb." Many a poor mother has half worried her life out trying to train her Johnny's rebellious locks into better ways, believing it was Johnny's perverseness of manners that induced such dilapidated-looking heads—when it was really none of Johnny's fault at all, but simply a freak of nature in misplacing the radiating centers of his "hirsute covering." Sometimes fowls suffer from a contrariwise placing of the feathers—they run the wrong way. The author's father had a hen whose leg-feathers ran up toward the body, those on the body and neck toward the head. This gave her a perpetual "out of sorts" look and she could never fly. The erection of the hair of animals during anger or of human beings in fright, is caused by a change in the skin and the angle at which the hair enters the head or body.

There are three reasons why women's hair is longer than men's. First, she does not shave it, as he does her face, and so has a larger supply of hair-forming material for the scalp; second, the diameter of her hair being larger, it is less liable to break; third, being usually less engaged in mental labor or business worry, she has a more constant and even supply of blood to the scalp. In nations where the hair of the men is usually worn short, the fashion of long hair in the male is regarded as a protest against church and state, and ag inst general customs, taste and thought; in Austria it is made a political offense to be so attired.

The growth of the hair is the most rapid in the young and middle-aged, and in those living an outdoor life. At the age of eighty, if a man live so long, not if his hair and beard have been close-trimmed, he has cut off six and a half inches of hair annually, or about thirty feet in all.

The hair is the least destructible part of the body. The hair of the ancient Thebians is, after a lapse of 4,000 years, found to have survived the tombs. The pyramids and the sphinx are crumbling but some of the wigs of human hair, exposed to the mild moisture of their entombed apartments, are less decayed than the monuments themselves.

There are three coloring pigments to the hair—yellow, red and black, and all he shades are produced by the mixture of these three colors. In pure gold yellow hair there is only the yellow pigment; in red, the red mixed with yellow; in dark the black mixed with red and yellow; in the hair of the negro there is as much red pigment as in the reddest hair, and had not the black been most developed—perhaps by the action of the sun—the hair of all negroes would be as fiery a red as the reddest hair of an Englishman.—*Dr. H. C. Seward, in Detroit Free Press.*

An Easy Death.

Dr. Sam Johnson was a dear lover of tea, and drank it freely. On a certain occasion he chanced to be taking tea in company where was present a woman who not only held the fragant herb in holy horror, but who believed it to be poison. She sat near the doctor, and beheld him receive his sixth cup. She had borne it thus far in silence, but when she saw the good man about to empty another cup, after having drank five of them, she felt it her duty to speak, which she did, feelingly and emphatically:

"My dear Dr. Johnson, do you know what you are doing? Do you know that you are drinking poison? If you are given to that habit, you may be sure it is killing you."

This burly doctor looked at her, first in amaze and then quizzically, with the waiting cup suspended. With a reverent nod he replied:

"Madam, I thank you for your concern in my welfare, but on my account you need not be alarmed. I have been many, many years at this work, and if, as you say, it is killing me, it must be an easy death to die. Let me hope that your exit may be as vigorously healthful and as calmly placid?"

And he raised his cup to his lips.

A physician who had been called to attend Fontenelle found the great author sipping coffee.

"My dear sir, do you expect medicine can cure you wh le you persist in drinking the infusion of that pernicious berry? Coffee, sir, is a slow poison!"

"I should say slow," replied Fontenelle, sipping away at his beverage. "I have, within my own remembrance, been drinking it, daily and freely, for over sixty years."

He lived to be 100 years old.

An Artist in Ice.

Scarce as ice is this season, there is in Philadelphia an artist who devotes his time to the preparation of images in ice, for the adornment of supper tables at large parties. The figure of Atlas in ice is made to support a hollow globe to contain raw oysters, there being an opening at the top to ladle out the bivalves. A large ice swan, the wings carved in the most artistic manner, is placed afloat in a large dish of water. The wings are made almost as thin as glass, and nearly as transparent, though the artist complains that he can get no clear and good ice. He has also made an oyster holder in the shape of camels and elephants, with a Hindoo riding, while back of him was the cave containing the oysters. His trade is so flourishing that he uses up about 3,500 pounds of ice in a single week.

Interesting Scientific Facts.

In the height of the season a queen bee lays from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in twenty-four hours.

A Berlin inventor has produced a new kind of cloth, consisting principally or entirely of sponge.

By means of relays, it is stated that London has frequently been placed in direct communication with Calcutta over 7,000 miles of wire.

To illustrate a recent lecture, M. Raoul Pictet coined a medallion weighing thirty-three pounds from frozen quicksilver.

Under the auspices of the King of the Belgians an establishment is to be formed in Eastern Africa for the capture and training of elephants.

FOR THE FAIR SEX,

Wouldn't Pay Their Bills.

A Paris letter to the Chicago *Times* relates some other instances of "milladies" who cannot or will not pay their "little bills:" I am told that there are some other really startling revelations of the same nature to be unfolded shortly. Worth, for instance, has refused to make another article for a certain noble English lady, whose husband is one of the wealthiest men in England, because he cannot collect the amount owing to him, now over £20,000 ($100,000). It is said that the books of that famous establishment, if carefully investigated, could tell strange stories. There was one fair luminary of the second empire who died owing M. Worth some $30,000, and I do not know if he has ever yet been paid in full. But the chief of any one of the great houses of Paris could tell queer tales of that nature if he would. I have heard of how there come one day to the Compagnie des Indes (the great lace and India shawl warehouse of the Rue Richelieu) a certain noble duchess, with a set of point-lace flounces that she wished to have altered. The courteous salesman took her directions very quietly, but when they were ended he remarked: "Before we alter your lace, madam, do you not think that you had better pay for it?" The bill had been standing for over seven years. But the liveliest case on record of this nature was that of the wife of a prominent official of the second empire, who bought a superb set of diamonds on credit, took them straightway to the Mont de Piete, and forthwith pawned them. Naturally, when the bill was presented she was unable either to pay it or return the jewels. The affair was on the point of terminating in a tremendous scandal, when some prominent personage informed the emperor of the whole matter, and pointed out the terrific damage that would be done to the reputation of the imperial official circle were it suffered to become public. That cautious soverign at once paid the jeweler out of his own pocket, or rather out of the public treasury, and the lady's little game in consequence succeeded to perfection.

Summer Fashions in Shoes.

When short dresses are fashionable, the fit and size of one's boots is a subject of serious consideration, says the Boston *Transcript*, and this summer Miss Flora McFlimsey will give the shoemakers no peace until her foot is made to look as small, if not smaller, than that of any of her friends. Her task will be rather difficult, for Flora has been wearing Louis Quinze heels so long that her little foot is sadly twisted and distorted, and all the soaking in natural water, all the polishing with pumice, and all the rubbing with perfumed oil that an Egyptian beauty could teach her to lavish upon it would not restore it to the graceful slenderness that it had in the days when her sensible grandmother made her wear a boot that left half an inch space beyond her great toe. She is no worse than most other girls, or most other men, for that matter, for only about three persons in a hundred wear shoes that are as long as they should be.

The pretty three-strap slippers are still worn, but even with these the tendency is to the plainest styles, and the glittering steel is replaced by jet, and sometimes left off altogether, and slippers with two bows or one bow are preferred. There are a great many patterns, from the four tightly strapped cops to the little cascade bows that have five full loops each side of the strap, and from the lusterless silk to the lace and satin butterfly bows that are made to wear with black grenadine dresses in Spanish styles, but the favorite design is like the little cascades that are worn for neckties, is almost forebow long, and nearly covers the instep; when worn with a glove-kid slipper this looks well with almost any dress. The Neilson buttoned shoe and the Newport tie will both appear in the street this summer, as they did last year, but the English fancy for low shoes stitched with white has not yet been imported, and until our climate becomes more equable, boots will be preferred to shoes for general wear. Broad-toed boots with the Scotch welt are made for girls who take long country walks and climb mountains by way of recreation, and for those who will be foolish is there not the D'Orsay slipper that has the heel somewhere under the hollow of the foot, and curves up at the back and down in the center, and has a toe-piece that curls up to cover the hand of ill-used muscle crowded to the top of the instep? For evening wear black or white satin slippers are most used, the demand for these having sprung up within a few months and attained almost to the dimensions which it had in the days when no beauty would have dared to dance in any other shoe. Lawn tennis, of course, demands its own special shoe, and those worn in this country are far prettier than the hideous Queen Anne ankle-ties that some English players of the game affect. The grooved rubber sole makes the shoe clumsy in appearance, but by dint of tying it with bright ribbons and varying the c lor of its kid mountings it is made becoming.

In children's shoes common sense comes even nearer to being supreme than in those worn by ladies, for it is almost impossible to sell a very high heeled boot of fine quality, and even those short-sighted persons who select cheap shoes are learning that it is better to have those that are low-heeled. White, blue and pink boots are worn in full dress, but their appearance in the street usually indicates that the small person who stands in them has a foolish mother or has no other shoes.

They Missed the Boy After All.

Jack was not a bad boy, but he was a terrible mischievous one, and his parents really felt relief at the thought that he was to start for boarding-school the next day. His father thought of it when he found that Jack had used his razor to whittle a kite-stick. He thought so again when he discovered that Jack's ball had gone through the parlor window. Jack's mother thought so when she found muddy footprints all over the parlor carpet and a great scar on the piano leg. They both thought so when their chat at the supper table was interrupted by whistling and the upsetting of the milk pitcher, and they told Jack so, when, after having driven almost wild his father, who was trying to read the evening paper, by getting up a fight between the dog and cat, he sat down on his mother's new bonnet she had just been fixing, and utterly ruined it. Early the next morning Jack was packed off. Oh! what a relief from noise and trouble it was. His father's razors remained undisturbed; no sound of breaking glass was heard; the parlor carpet was unstained by mud. But, somehow, the house didn't seem cheerful to its occupants. It was a longday. Tea was served. There was no whistling and upsetting of dishes to interrupt the conversation, but the talk didn't seem to run smoothly after all. And when it came to reading the evening paper and fixing up another bonnet, the dog and cat slept serenely on the hearth-rug, and no disturbance interrupted the proceedings. That's the difference between having a boy in the house and having him away, and the gentleman put down his paper and remarked as much to his wife, when he noticed a quivering about her mouth and two big drops on her cheeks, and there was a kind of mistiness about his eyes that bothered him about seeing. "Yes," she answered; "it—is nice—and—quiet; uh, uh, ou-u-u!" and he got up and went to the window and looked out and blew his nose for twelve minutes steadily.

The Great Lakes.

The latest measurements of the great fresh water seas are as follows: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 169 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; greatest breadth, 60 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The length of all five is 1,365 miles, covering an area of upward of 136,000 square miles.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

If hens have plenty of coal ashes to wallow in, in the hen house, they will not be annoyed with lice.

In cultivating roses faded flowers should always be removed, since this checks the tendency to produce seeds and encourages new growth and fresh bloom.

The clematis is one of the most beautiful and hardy climbers we have. They thrive in almost any situation, are perfectly hardy, and produce masses of beautiful flowers and foliage.

In starting many flower seeds, pure sand is better than soil. Put some in a saucer; dampen it, and plant the seed. When well sprouted, and large enough to handle, transplant to pots.

To keep bugs off melon and squash vines put a tomato plant in each hill. This is worthy of trial; if it does not succeed in saving the melons and squashes we shall have a crop of tomatoes.

Soot water applied in strong or weak solution, according to the vigor and need of plants, has the effect of dispelling all worms from the soil, and of imparting a deep-green, healthy color to the foliage.

In the cultivation of the kitchen garden, long, straight rows of vegetables sufficiently far apart to allow the cultivator or horse hoe to be worked between them, will greatly lighten the hand work.

Many sows have a frenzy for devouring their young at farrowing, that seems to be caused in part by the previous method of feeding, and can be partially prevented at least by giving them a variety of food.

All hens which are good setters can be moved, after they have sat on eggs a week, to a small apartment where food and water can be kept constantly by them, and little trouble will be occasioned. A dusting box should be added.

To prepare liquid manure to be used upon a flower or vegetable garden, fill a hogshead holding sixty gallons with water, to which add a bushel of horse manure, or half a bushel of hen droppings, or the same quantity of soot, or six pounds of Peruvian guano. Stir the whole two or three times a day for a few days; then allow it to settle and use the clear liquor.

The old practice among farmers of annually scraping the trunks of apple trees and afterward applying a coat of whitewash is not so common nowadays as it used to be. Still the good results following the labor will well repay one. Underneath the dry and dead bark countless numbers of vermin make their home; when the bark is removed and whitewash applied the destruction of all vermin is certain.

Household Hints.

Copperas mixed with whitewash, put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

To polish stained floors rub them thoroughly once a week with beeswax and turpentine.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads; hot alum is also good for this purpose.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water, copperas water or carbolic acid.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

When hard-finished walls are calcimined, the soiled coats should be washed or scraped before a new one is put on. This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as lime makes spots that remove with difficulty, especially upon black walnut.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapsuds, quickly wiped dry and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it, rub it with rotten stone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish it with a chamois skin. For ordinary woodwork use whiting to rub the dirt off and ammonia to brighten. Oil may be removed from window-glass with hot, sharp vinegar. Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

In washing painted walls it is a good plan to remove from the room everything that can be injured by steam and then hang sheets wrung from hot water in the room. The vapor, condensing on the walls, softens the dirt, which may be wiped off with woolen cloths wrung from soda-water. Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda-water. If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum shellac, and they will not strike through paint or calcimine.

Paint your plastered walls and they will not absorb odors. You can easily clean them with soda and water. Soap and water spots them. When paper and plaster become saturated with effluvia, nothing but entire removal will clean them. Insects will not harbor in painted walls. Before paint or calcimine is applied to walls every crack and crevice should be filled with plaster or cement made of one part water to one part silicate of potash mixed with common whiting. For the calcimine put a quarter of a pound of white glue in cold water over night and heat gradually in the morning until dissolved. Mix eight pounds of whiting with hot water, add the dissolved glue and stir together, adding hot water until about the consistency of thick cream. Use a calcimine brush and finish as you go along.

Training Heifers.

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to jump, kick and run. The way to teach them to stand still is to require them always to do so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and if her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. If she cannot run in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit; and a habit is one of the most powerful influences in the world for either man or beast. If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her. She must first of all get acquainted with you and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If in winter it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the teats. This is the great source of trouble. A cow naturally wishes to be rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By following such a course a few times the habit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a well fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that; or, next best, to tie them, using them very quietly. No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them, and control himself.

Look Out for the Moon.

The theory was advanced some time ago by an English astronomer that, owing to the peculiar solar and lunar action, the earth and moon must eventually come into collision. This theory was opposed by some of the most learned scientific men, who argued that, owing to the position of the tidal wave, the moon is drawn not exactly in the direction of the earth's center of gravity, but a little to the east of that center, and that in consequence she is made to recede from the earth, her orbit is enlarged, and her angular motion dimirished. The partisans of the collision theory reply that this does not prevent the consumption of the vis viva of the earth's motion around the common center of gravity, although to a certain extent, at least, it must prevent this consumption from diminishing the moon's distance and incresing her angular motion. As this consumption of vis viva will go on through infinite ages, if the present order of things remain unchanged, the earth and the moon must ultimately come together, with results which the imagination can only faintly conceive.

A German physician claims to have discovered a means of dyeing the eyes of animals in general and of man in particular any color he pleases. He is accompanied on his travels by a dog with a rose-colored eye, a cat with an orange-red eye, a monkey with a chrome-yellow eye, a negro with one black and one blue eye, and a negress with one eye gold colored and the other silver white. The doctor says that his process, instead of injuring, strengthens and improves the sight.

A FREE PRESS.

Some of Its Advantages Tersely Stated.

The beautiful idea of getting something for nothing is nowhere more readily traceable than in a newspaper office.

So much has been spoken, written and sung about a "free press," that people have come to accept the term in a sense altogether too literal.

If a man has a scheme of any kind germinating he just steps into the editorial room and details it with the remark: "I'm not quite ready to advertise yet, but a few words will help me along." He gets the few words and never gets ready to advertise.

Two tickets admitting lady and gent to the "G. R. X. M. T.'s grand ball," are expected to produce a six-line local and a quarter of a column description of the ladies' toilets after the ball is over.

Church fairs and the like are worse than balls. They never leave tickets, but demand more space, because "it's a matter of news and a help to the cause."

Should a boy saw off his finger, "Dr. C. O. Plaster dressed the wound with great skill," would be a graceful way of stating it, and besides it is "unprofessional" to advertise.

The patent rat-trap man brings in one of his combinations of wire and moldy cheese bait, sticks it under the editor's nose, and explains how they catch 'em every time the spring works. "It's something of interest to the community, and if you put in a piece save me a dozen papers," which he quietly walks off with as though he had bestowed a favor in allowing editorial eyes to gaze on such a marvel of intricacy.

An invitation "to come down and write up our establishment" is a great deal more common than a two-square "ad" from the same firm. Newspapers must be filled up with something or other, you know.

The lawyer, with strong prejudices against advertising, is fond of seeing his cases reported in full in the newspapers, with an occasional reference to his exceedingly able manner of conducting the same. It is cheaper than advertising.

In fact everybody, from a to izzard, who has an axe to grind, asks the newspapers to turn the crank, and forgets to even say thank you, but will kindly take a free copy of the paper as part pay for furnishing news.

The press being "free" all hands seem bound to get aboard and ride it to death. That is why newspapers are so rich that they can afford to pay double price for white paper, and never ask Congress to aid them by removing the duty on wood pulp.—*New Haven Register.*

Whaling in the Pacific.

The fact that whales abound in sufficient numbers immediately outside this harbor—between the Farallones and Golden gate—to warrant the establishment of a whaling industry of some importance is generally known, the idea generally entertained being that our waters are too far south to become the resort of schools of whales, and that only an occasional fish, separated from his companions in the north, strays into a latitude so far from his supposed habitat—the Northern ocean. Considerable numbers of whales can be found at all seasons of the year in the ocean adjacent to this port, and within a distance that can be easily traversed in a day. Between the first of May and the first of October is the most favorable season for fishing, on account of the calm weather generally prevailing. The varieties of whales which may be caught in this vicinity are the sulphur bottom, which is about 130 feet long, the largest in the world, and weighs in the neighborhood of 200 tons, yielding a small quantity of valuable bone, but being rich in oil; the humpback, weighing 120 tons; the California grays, eighty tons; and finbacks and blackfish form the remainder. Sperm whales, which are valuable on account of the large quantity of spermaceti which they yield, are but rarely found in our waters. To prove a valuable addition to a vessel's catch. Captain Thomas Whitelaw is now constructing a little screw steamer, sixty-five feet long, sixteen wide and nine deep, with which he intends to inaugurate the business of whaling outside the heads. She will be entirely decked over, so that a sea can go completely over it without causing damage. She is built very strongly, and is deeper than ordinary, so that she can be drawn some distance into the water by a whale, to which she may be made fast without danger. The mode of killing whales adopted by this vessel is by the whaling rocket, or bomb-lance, which can be discharged from the vessel, which method possesses considerable advantages over the old style of hunting whales in a boat and with a hand-lance. The expectations are that an average of ten fish will be caught each month. When a whale is dispatched the steamer will tow him into port and land him at the reduction works, where the carcass will be treated in improved process by which every portion will be utilized. When a whale is caught at sea the blubber is stripped off and the bone removed, after which the carcass is set adrift and floats around until completely devoured by sharks and birds. Under the process to be tried by Captain Whitelaw the fish will be cut into sections, and without discriminating between blubber, flesh or bones will be placed in large steam-tight tanks made of boiler plates, into which steam at a high pressure and temperature will be introduced, which will have the effect of completely digesting the mass and separating the oil, which will be then drawn off. The process will be completed in about eight hours, when the residue of flesh and bones will be taken out, dried, and afterward ground together to produce a fertilizer. The bones are valuable for this purpose on account of the phosphate of lime which they will yield. Three "trys" can be made in a day, and as three digesters have been constructed—each capable of containing a ten-foot section of a whale—a large fish can be reduced in about two days. An Arctic whale yields from 1,700 to 3,500 pounds of bone, worth $2.75 a pound by the cargo at New Bedford. Each whale also yields from 100 to 250 barrels of oil, worth $10 per barrel.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Mother's Love.

Just before the circus opened yesterday afternoon a woman, accompanied by her son, a boy about sixteen years of age, appeared on the grounds and was the first at the ticket wagon. When the window was opened the mother said to the ticket-seller:

"If you will be so kind as to let a poor widow woman's Johnny into the circus he will carry water to the elephant."

"Stand back, madam, stand back!" he cried, as he took the half-dollar over her head.

She took her boy by the hand and marched to the entrance of the big tent explaining to the man at the door:

"My Johnny is going to carry hay to the camels."

"You and your Johnny carry yourselves right out of this!" was the very emphatic reply.

"Couldn't we both go in for ten cents, if we sat on the ground?"

"No, ma'am! Stand back, now; you are in the way!"

They fell back for a consultation. The boy had tears in his eyes, and the mother looked determined.

"Don't cry, Johnny, dear —your mother loves you and will get you in," she consolingly remarked, as she led him again to the ticket wagon. Crowding and pushing her way in, she called out:

"This boy's father was a preacher, and you ought to let him in free."

"Stand back, madam, stand back!" was the answer she got.

"Can't you let us in for ten cents?"

"No, no!"

She drew the boy out of the crowd and took a walk around the tent. There was a spot where the canvas was raised a little, and as they halted there she said:

"Johnny, a mother's love can surmount every obstacle. I'll stand here and you crawl under the tent."

She spread her skirts as far as possible, and the boy made a dive and disappeared. In about ten seconds he reappeared in the shape of a ball, and he didn't stop rolling until he had gone thirty feet. The mother straightened him out, lifted him up, and inquired what had happened.

"I—I—don't exactly know," said the boy, as he looked back at the tent, "but I guess I don't care for any more mother's love. I'll take pink lemonade in place of it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

New York city has just opened a new home for homeless boys.

George William Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, lectured in New York a few nights ago on "Machine Politics and the Remedy."

Associate-Justice Charles J. Folger has been appointed to the position of chief-justice of the New York court of appeals, made vacant by the death of Sanford E. Church, and Francis M. Finch has been appointed to the vacancy made by Judge Folger's promotion.

Great excitement was caused throughout financial circles in Philadelphia and New York by the failure of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company. The latter company is an offshoot of the former and practically consolidated with it. The suspended railroad company is one of the oldest in the United States, and controls and operates over 900 miles of road which reach in many branches over the coal fields in Pennsylvania. Its stock consists of 415 engines, 334 passenger cars, 3,980 freight cars and 14,753 coal and iron cars. Its twenty-three wharves near Philadelphia, laid with thirty-five miles of track, afford the most ample facilities in the world for the transportation of coal and iron. For the last three years the company has struggled under a heavy load of debt, which finally compelled it to succumb. Its total liabilities are estimated at $120,000,000. Among its assets the company estimates its railroad property at over $59,000,000 and the real estate at over $7,600,000. A receiver has been appointed and the business of the company will be carried on as usual.

The American marksmen who will go to Ireland to shoot the International match against the Irish team comprise W. H. Jackson, W. M. Farrow, S. J. Scott, H. F. Clark, J. F. Brown, Homer Fisher, H. T. Rockwell and R. Rathbone.

The failure of the Reading Railroad company caused the suspension of several firms of Philadelphia brokers, who were swamped by the sudden depreciation in the stock of the corporation. The Reading Iron works, which owns several furnaces, a large rolling mill, tube works, nail works, foundry, steam forge and sheet mill at Reading, and pay out $80,000 a month to a large number of employees, also suspended; but the works will continue in operation.

For the third time the town of Edenburg, once the liveliest town in the lower oil fields of Pennsylvania, has been devastated by fire. The flames broke out in the United States hotel, and before they could be controlled had swept away seventy buildings, covering over five acres in the business center of the town. The postoffice, telegraph office, offices of the United Pipe lines, the Clarion county bank and three hotels are among the principal places burned. The aggregate loss is about $200,000. The town contained no fire department and not a drop of water except that conveyed by buckets could be obtained.

Frederic Emil Breimann, a dissolute journeyman baker of New York, murdered his wife, to whom he had been married only two months, by cutting her throat and then disappeared.

A party of Boston bicycle riders have sailed from New York for Europe to make a tour of the continent on bicycles and to contend against foreign riders.

Some of the New York fire companies are being supplied with the best quality of burglars' tools for the purpose of being able to break into burning buildings.

Franklin B. Gowen, Edwin M. Lewis and Stephen A. Caldwell have been appointed receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company and the Reading Coal and Iron company.

The steamer Mercator left Antwerp on March 3 for New York, and is so long overdue that it is believed she has foundered at sea. The vessel carried a crew of thirty-eight men, was valued at $60,000, and her cargo at $125,000 more.

Supervisor Casey, of Troy, N. Y., while attempting to stop a street fight was shot by a man named Wall and died in fifteen minutes. Policemen pursued Wall and fired upon him Wall returned the fire and shot Officer Duffy in the head, but was brought to the ground by a blow from the policeman's club. Another man and a child were also hit by the flying bullets.

Western and Southern States.

The Illinois Republican convention at Springfield put a full ticket for State officers in the field, with Governor Cullom at the head for re-election.

Just as a runaway couple had been married by a justice of the peace near Statesville, N. C., and while the magistrate was making out the marriage certificate, the newly-made bride fell down dead.

As a train on the South Pacific railroad was on its way to a picnic at Big Trees two open cars jumped the track on a down grade and the passengers were thrown out in a confused heap toward the bank. The cars passed over those persons who were thrown across the track, grinding fifteen men and women to death and more or less severely injuring about twenty others.

At Bradyville, Tenn., six members of a family that ate a mess of wild lettuce died within a few hours.

From Washington.

An immense crowd of over 50,000 people gathered along the banks of the Potomac to witness the five-mile boat race between the Canadian champion, Edward Hanlan, and Charles Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., for a prize of $6,000. Ever since the failure of the two men to race on Chautauqua lake, in 1881, when Courtney's boat was by mysterious sly sawed in two, negotiations had been pending for another race; and finally arrangements were made, satisfactory to both parties, to row on the Potomac river at Washington. In the event of one of the oarsmen not putting in an appearance, his place was to be taken by James Riley. On the morning of the race Courtney was declared to be sick from the effects of the heat, and it was believed he would not row; but at half past five both men were in their boats in readiness for the struggle. When the signal to start was given Courtney forged ahead for a short distance, but was soon passed by Hanlan. The latter kept increasing his lead, while Courtney stopped frequently to bathe his head; and after rowing a little over two miles the American oarsman gave up the race altogether, permitting the Canadian to row leisurely over the course. Hanlan made the five miles in thirty-six minutes and forty-nine seconds. As a race the affair was a disappointment to the multitude that had gathered in the expectation of witnessing a close and exciting struggle. Courtney's trainers and friends claim that he was too sick to row, but did not want to disappoint the public. Trickett, the Australian champion, and the only oarsman of note in the world with whom Hanlan has not rowed and defeated, has challenged the Canadian to row in England, and the challenge will in all likelihood be accepted.

United States Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has resigned his seat, giving as his principal reasons for taking this step weariness of public life after twenty years' service and a desire to attend to his private affairs. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown has been appointed his successor, and has accepted.

The following important nominations were made the other day by the President: Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, postmaster-general; James Longstreet, of Georgia, to be minister to Turkey; David M. Key to be United States district judge for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee.

James O. Putnam, of New York, has been nominated to be United States minister to Belgium.

Foreign News.

A Montreal mechanic claims to have discovered a new motive power that will be as effective as steam, and as applicable to all kinds of locomotion and mill work at one-tenth the cost of fuel.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia has decided to recall her charge d'affaires from Pekin and place her subjects in China under the protection of the United States. This means war between the two countries.

The drought prevails in Jamaica. West Indies and cattle and live stock of all kind are dying for want of water.

The lack of food in Hungary is so pressing that 1,400 persons at three places have been obliged to subsist on grass, nettles and mushrooms.

The new British parliament has been opened. The queen's speech was read by Lord Selborne, lord high chancellor. In it she says that the relations of Great Britain with all the other European powers are cordial; that there are signs of a revival of trade throughout the country; that the provisions enacted by the last parliament for the mitigation of the distress in Ireland have been serviceable to that end, and that the special action of parliament is called to bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land against injury from ground game, for determining on just principles the liabilities of employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland. Lord Beaconsfield, in a speech in the house of lords, thanked the house for its support while he was premier.

Eugene Lamoral, Prince de Ligue, an eminent Belgian statesman, is dead at the age of seventy-six.

The British troops in Afghanistan are gradually to be withdrawn as soon as a ruler has been chosen.

Upon the opening of the British parliament Charles Bradlaugh, who lectured all over the United States several years ago, refused to take the oath of office prescribed for members of the house of commons on the ground that such oath was opposed to the dictates of his conscience. He was refused admittance to the commons as a member, and put the matter before his constituents, who decided that he should take the oath. Upon appearing before the bar of the commons for that purpose he was opposed by a member, who said his opposition was based upon the fact that Mr. Bradlaugh was an atheist and besides had already infringed the terms of his oath by his book entitled "Impeachment of the House of Brunswick." This opposition caused considerable uproar, and Mr. Gladstone moved to refer the matter to a select committee.

Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, has arrived at Quebec.

When news of the failure of the Reading Railroad company was received in London it caused a semi-panic in American railroad securities.

Garibaldi has been elected a member of the Italian chamber of deputies.

During a disturbance at Christiana, Norway, between some 1,000 workmen and soldiers, several of the former and nine of the latter were wounded.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says: "A contract has been made between Mr. A. G. Menocal, on the part of an American company, and the government of the republic of Nicaragua, for the construction of a canal across Nicaraguan territory. It now awaits only the approval of the legislative congress, which has been convened for that purpose, to become a law of the land." The *Porvenir*, of Nicaragua, asserts that the moving spirits of the new American company are President Hayes, General Grant, Admiral Ammen and Mr. A. G. Menocal.

There was a communist demonstration in Paris on a recent Sunday, and sixteen arrests were made. During the day 600 persons marched to the wall where the communists were shot in 1871 and placed wreaths of flowers there.

On the arrival at Mallow, Ireland, of a train containing emigrants from Kerry on their way to America, the compartments in which they were seated were stormed by 500 men of the South Cork militia, who beat the emigrants and ousted them from the carriages, seriously injuring some of them.

The London *Times* says that by the failure of the Reading Railroad company the credit of United States railroad securities in Europe has been ruined.

Clement, Colman & Co., London indigo and dry saltery brokers, have failed for $400,000.

The British parliament has decided to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath as a member.

Queen Victoria has just celebrated her sixty-first birthday.

The United States legation at Constantinople has received a communication from the archbishop of the Syrians declaring that the sufferings of the people of Asiatic Turkey from famine are heartrending. "Finding no meals at all," the writer says, "some people are eating corpses and become ill in consequence."

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Butler made a speech in opposition to the resolutions unseating Mr. Kellogg.

Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling and Edmunds opposed Mr. Bayard's bill regulating the pay and appointment of officials was taken up. Mr. Conkling's amendment to make the bill apply to deputy marshals "appointed only" in connection with an election was rejected by a party vote. Other amendments offered by Republicans to make the apparent meaning of the bill clear were rejected, and the bill was adopted by a party vote—yeas, 28; nays, 17.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up. The amendments of the Senate committee were agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. Saulsbury reported adversely on the bill to change the day for the election of Representatives and it was indefinitely postponed.

The bill appropriating $15,000 for a bronze statue of Joseph Henry by W. W. Story for the grounds of the Smithsonian institution was passed.

The Morgan joint resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote was passed, after a number of amendments had been rejected, by a party vote of 25 yeas to 14 nays.

House.

Mr. Loring introduced a bill reciting the provisions of the treaty of Washington, the consideration for the Halifax award, the facts of the Fortune bay outrage and the action of the British government, and repealing the act of 1873 to carry out the treaty of Washington, directing the collection of the former duties on fish and fish oil imported from Canada, and directing the payment, out of the duties so collected, of $125,000 to the fishermen driven from Fortune bay. Referred.

The agricultural appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Wright advocated his bill providing that the government should loan $500 to any person complying with the provisions of the homestead laws. Upon motion of Mr. Converse the bill was laid aside with unfavorable report.

The committee on elections reported in the case of Duffy against Mason, thirty-ninth district of New York, that Mason, the sitting member, was entitled to his seat. Adopted.

Bills were introduced: For the appointment of a special joint committee to visit the town of Hot Springs, Ark., to investigate its condition, etc.; relating to the use of distinctive paper for printing United States bonds and notes; to pay to soldiers and sailors of the late war who are totally disabled all money expended by them for medical and surgical treatment; relative to color blindness in the navy.

A minority report upon the tariff bill, signed by Messrs. Garfield, Kelly, Conger and Frye, was presented and ordered to be printed. It recommends as a substitute for the pending tariff bills the adoption of Senator Eaton's bill providing for a commission to revise the tariff. The report says that books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., are placed upon the free list, while all the numerous materials of which they are composed are taxed, making a direct discrimination against the American manufacture of type, paper and books.

Agricultural Hints.

Have faith in an overruling Providence, but plow deep and put a little manure in the hill.

Gather melons in the dark of the moon; particularly if they are your neighbor's melons.

Cooks have been very successfully raised with coal oil, but the process is demoralizing to the kitchen.

Plant your neighbors' cats early. One under each fruit tree will help your crop and do your neighbor a good turn besides.

The late variety of young men (those who keep your daughters up until 3 A. M.) should be raised rapidly—out of the front door.

Raise boys early—in the morning. If they don't "raise" easily, a light dressing of peach tree fertilizer will help them wonderfully.

Teach your boy to love the farm. To do this don't send him out to drop potatoes, but give him a horse and carriage and a new whip.

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